

# ARMY



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### TARGET PRACTICE IN THE ARMY.

We observe that our sporting contemporary, *Forest and Stream*, has had several letters of late from officers of the Army, discussing the subject of the existing system of target practice for the Army. One who signs himself "C. D.," writing from Fort McKinney, urges that the system of coaching is carried altogether too far; so far that the instructor fires the shot in all except actually holding the piece and pulling the trigger. He adjusts wind gauges and elevations for each man and coaches him on every shot. This he admits is indispensable for match or team firing, and as a means to an end, coaching in practice may be admissible when not abused but limited to proper instruction, and seeing that such instruction is followed by the men, each man being taught, however, to depend upon his own judgment and skill for success, whether at the target or the enemy. But, as another correspondent, "Benton," suggests in reply, this and other evils which "C. D." charges upon the existing system of target practice are the result of its improper application at a particular post.

"C. D." also criticises the present system of reports, under which, he thinks, target practice in the Army has degenerated into a mere shooting for record. As the result, the men who are good shots, when shooting under their coach, make most wretched failures when shooting as individuals. He also contends that men should be subjected to longer practice at the shorter ranges before being advanced, preliminary practice there being continued until the rifleman is thoroughly well grounded, not only in the principles of rifle firing, but in ability to shoot. Attaining 66 per cent. for two scores of five shots each up to and including 500 yards, perhaps by a scratch, makes a first-class man under the regulations, but not necessarily a first-class shot. The same is true of the scores of 80 per cent. and 70 per cent., which transform him into a marksman. No account has been taken of his poor shooting; he has not been required to shoot in all sorts of wind and weather, and it may be safely assumed that they were not of the worst when he made his qualifying scores.

"How many," asks "C. D.," "of our 4834 marksmen on paper are bona fide marksmen?" "Not 50 per cent," he answers, "that is not 50 per cent. who could repeat their qualifying scores on the line of battle or, except under extraordinary circumstances, upon the Creedmoor target. As yet we have but few sharpshooters, but he thinks the same remarks apply to them. A report is made of the total number of shots fired by each man at each range each month, together with the percentages, but no account seems to be taken of them in any qualification, classification, or figure of merit, and hence the results reported are totally misleading as to the relative efficiency of the different troops or companies. If, it is contended, marksmen were qualified and classified on their average and number of shots "then and only then could we begin to have intelligent and honest results." To give an illustration of this C. D. says:

Now I have "qualified" as a marksman for two consecutive years, and, to be a little egotistic, let us see what I have done on my best scores for three years, and then, to be honest, let us see what my average was, counting every shot I fired, good, bad and indifferent.

In 1882, I was published in order as a marksman, with the following percentage for two best scores: 200 yards, 82 per cent.; 300 yards, 82 per cent.; 400 yards, 82 per cent.; total, 82 per cent. I began firing on Aug. 5, having been absent up to that time, and fired up to and including Sept. 29, with the following results:

At 100 yds., total 45 shots, average percentage, 82.6.  
At 200 yds., total 45 shots, average percentage, 76.8.  
At 300 yds., total 140 shots, average percentage, 59.47.  
At 400 yds., total 110 shots, average percentage, 66.21.  
At 500 yds., total 100 shots, average percentage, 66.15.  
At 600 yds., total 125 shots, average percentage, 51.75.

And yet I made qualifying scores as a marksman, as follows:  
At 100 yds., 80 per cent. or over, 8 times—scores of 5 shots each.  
At 200 yds., 80 per cent. or over, 4 times—scores of 5 shots each.

At 300 yds., 80 per cent. or over, 2 times—scores of 5 shots each.  
At 400 yds., 80 per cent. or over, 4 times—scores of 5 shots each.  
At 500 yds., 72 per cent. or over, 6 times—scores of 5 shots each.  
At 600 yds., 72 per cent. or over, 4 times—scores of 5 shots each.

He makes a similar analysis of his scores in the succeeding year, 1883, when he was again published as a marksman. He also objects to the present target, saying: "Doubtless we need a standard of comparison, and the Creedmoor target was well enough in the infancy of target practice; but has it not outlived its usefulness, and has not target practice got beyond it? I recognize the difficulty of string measurement as applied to target practice where large bodies of men have to be practiced, scored and classified, and doubtless the circular target was invented to overcome this difficulty; but should we not now have another target? Should we not have a means of scoring and classifying the men according to their actual merits as shots, and not as now, according to so fixed and arbitrary standard which may or may not mean anything. Over a year ago I had the honor to propose a system of targets that overcome the greater part of the difficulty. I propose an elliptical bull's-eye, with elliptical decimal divisions—and those targets, or modifications thereof, are now being discussed as the coming target."

"If," says this critic, in conclusion, "the recent orders had been in the right direction they would have been hailed with delight by every true friend of rifle shooting; but they are simply an extension and continuation of our present system of humbug and therefore worthless for true results." In a second letter he returns to the subject, and analyzes Laidley's system to show how vicious it is, in his judgment. He says, in passing:

I will say that, to their shame be it said, there are troop, battery and company commanders who are either lukewarm or indifferent to the requirements of target practice, who perform their duty in only the routine manner necessary to keep themselves free from censure, and they cause such orders to be originated; for, without a "cast-iron" order to compel them to exert themselves, they never would advance any one, and their men not acquiring any enthusiasm from example, and becoming disgusted with their want of advancement, "shoot and shoot, and don't hit," because they shoot in the same routine manner, simply to get the duty done, and back to their quarters, where they can read, and loaf and smoke. But are such orders just? Is Captain John Smith to be bound down and held to an order he knows to be folly, and that does not instruct, simply because Captain Tom Jones is lazy and indifferent, and wants "punching up," finds target practice "distasteful," and not in accordance with his ideas of "dignity"? I say the order is eminently unjust. What have we post commanders for except to see that Captain Tom Jones does his duty and does it properly, as well as Captain John Smith? If post commanders are also lazy and indifferent, then what more important duty have the Department Commanders to do than to "punch them up," and "ride them around with a watering bridle and pair of spurs" until the laziness and indifference is taken out of them. What have we inspectors for except to look into such things and "haze everybody around"? That does not show competence, efficiency and interest in his profession? If every one was compelled to perform his duty properly by proper means, then neither I nor any other commander would be compelled to follow such an order as those given, laying out a programme that we know is not conducive to the best results in the simplest way.

Instead of regarding the present 80 per cent. as an high, impossible average to obtain and maintain, he thinks that with a proper system of instruction it is rather a low one with our present eight inch bull's-eye and twenty-six inch centre ring; but the recent order and existing system do not recognize the fact that, although off-hand practice is beneficial and gives a man steadiness everywhere, there is nothing new—except the greater distance—to be learned when the man begins to kneel. It only recognizes the increased distance and teaches that the kneeling position is given as the steadiest position to be taken because of this increase of distance, and that before this new position has been learned and the new conditions of steadiness have become familiar. True enough it is that the kneeling position is the steadiest when known; but who will say that the recruit can take it properly, and shoot properly from it, until he has had time to become familiar with it? Would it not be better to try and learn one thing at a time, "make haste slowly," and advance much more rapidly in reality than is the case now?

Nor is any proper account taken of what may be called the personal equation: that is, a man's individual peculiarities, the condition of his strength, nerves, or eyesight. Nor is any discretion given to the instructor

in the handling of his men in various conditions of weather. "C. D." says:

I claim that our orders and system should recognize the fact that is known to all riflemen, namely, that there are three styles of shooting, almost entirely distinct from each other, and while some can succeed equally well in all others cannot, and each commander and instructor be given the necessary use of his judgment to place the man where he can succeed the best. Short-range or off-hand, mid-range or kneeling, and long-range practice have each peculiarities of their own, and because one succeeds in one is no criterion that he will succeed in all, or because he fails in one no sure sign he will fail in all. And would not the man who can shoot a 600 yards be more dangerous at that distance than a man who can't, and who can't because he never learned from having failed at 300? The times when he will shoot at 200 yards against an active enemy may be and probably will be few and far between, while he may be called upon frequently to exercise his skill or show his want of it at the longer distance.

But there are other kinds of shooting necessary to the field of battle, and so far our orders and system have not developed them. We have seven targets to shoot at, calling for different styles of firing at fixed object, and two calling for firing at moving or vanishing objects, and yet I have never seen but three of these nine targets, much less fired at them.

Beginning as we do at 100 yards at the beginning of each target year, and "dragging the men over the ranges" to make marksmen for "glory and buncombe," there has never yet been time to give the attention to anything else but the regular range firing up to and to include 1,000 yards in some few cases, generally only up to 600 yards. Skirmish firing, than which there is no more important training that can be given, receives no attention whatever, except at the annual competitions by a few men selected to compete at Department, Division or Army contests, and perhaps even by these men for the first time in their lives, because why? Because all their time and energies have been devoted to making successful shots and marksmen on the regular ranges, and there being no comparative excellence established, and skirmish firing not entering into any classification, qualification or figure of merit, it is viewed with indifference, because it does not help Capt. John Smith's company to excel and take a high stand as compared with that of Capt. Tom Jones's company in the target contests.

I have been shooting at Army target practice off and on since 1879—when first Laidley's system was inaugurated—and I have never seen targets D, E, F, G, or either the movable or vanishing targets, and have never seen skirmish firing except at target B, in competition at Department headquarters.

I had even been refused permission to build a long range up to 1,000 yards to exercise the men at long-range firing up to this distance, even although Laidley and the orders state that "marksmen will fire at targets up to 1,200 yards range," and I was therefore debarred from any chance to practice as a skirmisher, as long-range practice for marksmen comes first in order and importance in the system and orders.

Another vital fault in the system and orders "C. D." thinks is the want of recognition of the cavalryman and his carbine. "The system and orders are all based on the infantryman with his rifle," he says, "and yet my troop of cavalry, with their carbines, has to compete for excellence in figure of merit with all the infantry companies in the Department, and receive censure if it does not come up to what is considered a fair degree of excellence, the infantryman with his rifle being the standard." He says:

That cavalrymen have ranked high on Department, Division and Army contests is very true, but they were exceptional shots; and not only that, they had had long practised with the rifle before they ever entered the competition, and shot with the same rifle they had used before and knew thoroughly.

He further complains that there is no proper recognition of the fact that both men and horses need training. The very first practice for mounted firing successfully should be to teach horsemanship, with blank ammunition freely used to accustom the horses to the noise, and the men to their seats on a plunging horse, being careful to repress all careless firing in the air or to the ground, as habits difficult to overcome when once confirmed.

"I believe in emulation," he says, "when properly regulated, as much as any one; but I do not believe in 'buncombe.' I believe I should be required to teach my men skill and proficiency both mounted and dismounted; but I also believe I should be given a reasonable method with which to do it—and reasonable competition for which to strive. Why cannot the annual competitions and reports be so arranged as to recognize me as a cavalryman, and my horse as a well-trained cavalry horse? Why should I compete dismounted with an infantryman with his weapon and he not compete with mine? Why should I not be placed on a basis of my own, and compete with cavalrymen as cavalrymen—both with carbine and revolver? Has not the time come for cavalry to be encouraged and brought up to the state of efficiency required by modern modes of warfare? Am I to practice as a dismounted man simply, and acquire skill to compete with infantry on foot, when my legitimate place is in the saddle, using the weapons with which I am provided with all the excel-

lence attainable? On the field of battle has cavalry lost its usefulness, or are there not possibilities for its being put to a new use, and with carbine and revolver raining lead upon an enemy to perhaps save a battle? I am a marksman by our system, but I am also a cavalryman and much more proud of that. Let our cavalrymen therefore have a system that teaches us efficiency in our legitimate field. We will not be any the worse for it when we should find ourselves 'fighting on foot,' and we would be what we should be when mounted instead of the mounted 'mob' we now are."

Without doubt our system of rifle practice is susceptible of improvement, but we question the profit of such wholesale criticisms as those indulged in. When "C. D." undertakes or suggests a change, it will be quite as easy to criticise what he proposes as he finds it to condemn what is now in vogue. The definite suggestion which he offers for a change in the target is immediately replied to by another correspondent, "Benton," and we think "Benton" has much the best of the argument. The elliptical or oblong target suggested by "C. D." would represent a man in only one of the various positions he may assume on the battle field, the standing position. When he kneels or lies with his head to the front or gives his enemy a show through the opening underneath the head logs, the circle will more nearly represent the figure he presents to the sight. The round target marking is as good for comparison as any that offers. "Certainly," as "Benton" shows, "it is easier to make line shots than others; that is easier to put shots on, or above and below, the centre than in the centre, and a rifleman in a bad wind will easily make fair line or vertical shots, firing with what is known as 'rising sight'; indeed, not to do such work is what he wants. We have gone far past the day of 'line shots.'

"Benton" says further in his letter: "The classification that gives your correspondent so much concern, will undoubtedly be regulated to the needs of the service from time to time, and it is likely that the new manual General Sheridan's orders refer to will show that full consideration has been given this subject. Making the second grade of sharpshooters a step in that direction as established by the G. O. No. 12, that your correspondent declares to be 'worthless of true results.'

It is to be hoped that the new manual will be subjected to the revision of a board of officers of more than two years experience both in actual warfare and hard work on the range. Much has been accomplished in the development of rifle practice in the Army thus far, and we hope that whatever change is made will be in the right direction. It is well to consider all criticisms, but it is true in this, as in all practical matters, that "what is best administered is best." Under any system officers who are anxious to improve themselves and their men will find the way to do so; those who are not will fail under any system.

It is undoubtedly true, too, that many Army men fear that in a short time the best shooting will be done on paper, and that the excellent scores set forth in the Monthly Department Circulars will be anything but a true representation of what the troops are able to do when called upon in an emergency to give practical illustration of their skill with the rifle under unfavorable conditions. The printed reports of target practice pass from one Department to another, and comparisons are drawn, all of which tends to foster the purpose to look well on paper whatever may be the case in point of fact. The "target season" is fixed for the most favorable time of year for good average shooting, but perhaps a better test of practical skill would be to have the shooting done during the unfavorable season in a good locality, when to make a bulls-eye or a succession of them, with a high wind, perhaps a light fall of snow, and the thermometer well down to zero, would be a feat difficult of achievement. Inspectors when visiting posts might take the marksmen at once to the ranges and see what they could do without previous warning, and under the conditions which may then exist, and various active methods might be adopted to make a large portion of the Army practical marksmen, steady and accurate in season and out of season, and not merely, what it is feared so many of them now are, mechanical shooters, only to be depended upon for high scores when firing under the favorable conditions to which they have always been accustomed.

The Presidio County News of June 7, has the following Fort Davis, Tex., news: Lt. Jonett, of Camp Rice, was expected yesterday evening....Dr. Buffington, assistant surgeon, is temporarily at the Pinery....The engagement is announced of Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, 2d, Lieut. 10th Cavalry, to Miss Gertrude T. Gardner, daughter of Major W. H. Gardner, surgeon, U. S. Army. The marriage will probably take place early in July.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

ASST. SURG. W. C. SHANNON, U. S. A., was expected back at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, this week, from his trip to Washington, to place Lieut. J. M. McCarty, 9th Infantry, in the Insane Asylum.

THE last report of Lieut. John H. Moore, U. S. N., Treasurer of the Jeannette Monument Fund, showed a total of \$1,940.95.

COL. ANDERSON, of the 58th Regiment of Foot, British Army, registered at the Grand Central Hotel, New York, early in the week.

HENRY Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, paid a visit to General D. McClure, U. S. A., Governor's Island, on Saturday last.

LIEUT. COMMANDER O. F. HEYERMAN, U. S. Navy, sailed for Bremen, June 14, on the *Nurburg*.

THE Bozeman Chronicle, referring to the departure of Maj. Gordon from Fort Ellis for the Dept. of the Columbia, says: "The citizens of Bozeman, to whom Major Gordon has endeared himself, are loath to part with him, and all unite in wishing him a good time at his new post."

ASST. SURG. D. M. APPEL, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Porter, New York, early in the week, from a trip to Chicago, with troops.

LIEUT. JOHN McCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, sailed for Antwerp, on the *Waeiland*, on Saturday last.

MAJOR JOHN S. POLAND, 18th Infantry, has left Fort Leavenworth, for a few months, for the benefit of his health.

THE British war ship *Canada*, with Prince George of Wales on board, is cruising in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

SURGEON W. D. WILVERTON, U. S. A., visited Faquier White Sulphur Springs, Va., to examine as to the healthfulness of the site there proposed as an encamping place for the troops at Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry.

COL. H. M. BLACK, 23d Infantry, has selected Lieut. J. R. Clagett as regimental quartermaster, vice Lieutenant W. F. Rice, deceased.

GEN. GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., will spend a short time in the East before returning to Arizona.

By recent changes Lieutenant John A. Perry, 10th U. S. Infantry, son of Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., goes to Fort Union, New Mexico.

LIEUT. R. H. YOUNG, 4th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave, from Fort Niobrara, registered at the Millard House, early in the week.

LIEUT. G. W. ABBOT, 12th U. S. Infantry, who was recently married at Norwich, Conn., to Miss Marcia Ransom, daughter of Commodore Ransom, U. S. Navy, has rejoined with his bride at Fort Ontario, N. Y., after a short wedding tour.

LIEUT. COL. W. T. GENTRY, 25th Infantry, has joined on promotion at Fort Meade, Dakota, and received a hospitable welcome from old friends there.

CAPTAIN C. R. BARNETT, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., is East from Portland, Ore., on private business.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND was lively this week, owing to the presence of Colonels Wilcox, La Motte, Captains Woodruff, Cushing, Bancroft, Field, Norvell, Morris, Roder, and Halloran, and Adjutant Dyer, called thither to sit upon a court.

COLONEL J. C. DE GREEF, U. S. Army, retired, who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention from Texas, will return there in a few days, after visiting friends in Washington and elsewhere.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., intends to make a short visit to Europe in August next.

LIEUT. F. SCHWAKA, 3d Cavalry, while on his way from Oregon to join his troop in Arizona, broke his arm in San Francisco, and is at present an inmate of the hospital at the Presidio.

CHAPLAIN J. B. McCLEERY, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, will take a well-earned vacation in July and August.

THE WALLA WALLA UNION, referring to the advent of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, says: "We learn that Gen. John P. Hatch is a very social old gentleman, who likes to see everybody enjoy themselves. When the commanding officer is of that disposition soldiers and citizens are all happy."

In Boston, on June 10, Samuel B. Stafford, of Maryland, was married to Harriett Rebecca Perry, a relative of Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame. The bridegroom is the only son of James Bayard Stafford, of Bon Homme Richard fame, who has achieved a national reputation as the custodian of the first American flag and a house full of other Revolutionary relics. He is 72 years of age.

CAPTAIN JAMES HENTON, 23d U. S. Infantry, has taken command at Fort Brady, Michigan.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., on Thursday, from a trip to New York.

LIEUT. W. W. GALBRAITH, 5th U. S. Artillery, lately rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., from Fort Monroe, will leave in a few days for Chester, Pa., to enter upon duty at the Military Academy there. Lieutenant W. P. Duvall, 5th Artillery, whom he believes, will then come to New York Harbor for duty.

MUCH to the regret of his many friends at Burlington, Vt., Lieutenant H. E. Tuthery, 1st Cavalry, will sever his connection with the University of Vermont, July 1.

MAJOR JOHN EGAN, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, R. I., visited New York this week to inspect some remounts for his light battery.

REAR-ADmirAL R. W. SHUFELD, U. S. N., started this week for Europe, by way of the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco.

CARPENTER JOSEPH E. COX, U. S. N., is visiting his home at Kittery, Maine.

CAPTAIN Gaines Lawson, 25th Infantry, who rendered such efficient service at the encampment of the Minnesota State troops last year, has again been selected to attend the encampment this year at Winona and Lake Calhoun, July 7 and 17, respectively.

MAJOR H. S. HAWKINS, 10th U. S. Infantry, lately at Fort Wayne, Mich., is temporarily at Fort Marcy, N. M.

MAJOR H. GOODFELLOW, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., is acting as Adjutant General of the Dept. of the Missouri until the appointment of a successor to the late Colonel Platt.

GENERAL JOHN C. KELTON, U. S. A., attains his fifty-sixth birthday on Saturday of this week, June 21.

THE twenty-second annual Commencement of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, was held at Drill Hall, Chester, Pa., on Thursday, in the presence of a crowd of distinguished visitors. Great praise was bestowed upon Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Artillery, for the proficiency of the cadets in drills, tactics, etc.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. WHITE, U. S. A., retired, is residing in Philadelphia, Pa.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL N. A. M. DUDLEY, 9th Cavalry, has assumed temporary command at Fort Riley, Kansas, during the absence of Colonel Edward Hatch, of that regiment, looking after the affairs of the new District of Oklahoma.

GENERAL POPE is commanding the Department of Arizona, from San Francisco, during the absence of General Crook in the East.

CAPTAIN EUGENE A. BANCROFT, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Trumbull, Conn., spent his fifty-ninth birthday, Tuesday of this week, June 17, at Governor's Island, on Court-martial duty.

LIEUTENANT L. P. BRANT, 1st Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Bowie, A. T.

THE Buffalo Express referring to the recent departure of Company G, 10th Infantry, for the West under command of Lieutenant D. F. Stiles, says: "Prior to departure a very pleasant Godspeed was given to Lieutenant and Mrs. Stiles by the Young People's Association of Calvary Church, of which they have been members during their stay in Buffalo. The gathering was at the church parlors, prettily decked with the National colors for the occasion, on Monday evening. The ladies wore neckhandkerchiefs composed of silk flags, and the gentlemen rosettes of the same. The Lieutenant was requested to appear in full uniform, and at the supper that followed, felicitous remarks by the Hon. James O. Putnam directed the minds of the company present, away from thoughts of severing the pleasant relations of the past five years."

THE NEW SWITZERLAND says: "General Clitz, colonel 10th Infantry, will be senior colonel in the district of New Mexico, and will naturally assume command of the district. Rumor has it that the headquarters of the military district of New Mexico, will be established at Fort Union." Our information is that General Clitz intends to take a year's leave and possibly at its expiration will apply for retirement.

THE VANCOUVER INDEPENDENT of June 5, says:

Major D. G. POOLE, Paymaster, is moving his family and household effects over from Portland....Asst. Surgeon George F. Wilson made a flying visit to the post, this week, on his way from Fort Canby to Fort Walla Walla....Miss Isabella Haughey, who sang several airs at the ceremonies of Decoration Day in Portland, received many flattering notices at the hands of the Portland press....Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Judge Advocate, will join at Fort Townsend, the party ordered to make a reconnaissance in the Copper river country, and accompany it to Alaska....Major and Mrs. J. W. MacMurray, of Fort Canby, have been visiting at the post, the guests of Major Taylor....Col. Robert Pollock, formerly of the 21st Inf., and now on the retired list, left his spring crops at Cornelius long enough to pay a visit to old companions in arms last week. The genial veteran met with a hearty reception from hosts of friends here....The military reconnaissance of Alaska commanded by Gen. Miles' orders last year is to be continued during the present season. The party, consisting of Lt. Abercrombie, 2d Inf.; Lt. Brumback, 2d Inf.; Asst. Surgeon Robinson and Topographical Assistant Hobson, left on Tuesday by the Sitka steamer to continue explorations in the Copper river country....The U. S. troops rendered efficient service on Decoration Day. Capt. Evan Miles, accompanied by Lieuts. Cornman and William as aides, commanded them. The band of the 21st Inf., preceded a battalion of six companies of the gallant 21st under the command of Major Downey. The battalion consisted of Co. E, Lt. Kernan; Co. F, Capt. Haughey; Co. G, Lt. Bailey; Co. H, Lt. Eltonhead; Co. I, Lt. Stein; Co. K, Lt. Sparrow, in all about 200 men. As they passed up Main street, in column of platoons, well deserved compliments on the handsome appearance of the battalion were heard on all sides. Light Battery E, 1st Art., Capt. Franck E. Taylor, commanding, followed with four guns and caissons. The fine appearance of the battery, with its bright guns, polished harness and well groomed horses, was favorably commented upon. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., president of the day, made the introductory address in his usual forcible style. The oration was delivered by Hon. Geo. H. Williams, of Oregon. Miss Isabella Haughey, the fair vocalist of Vancouver Barracks, achieved two successes during the week. On Memorial Day she sang at the exercises, and received many compliments from press and people. On Tuesday night she again sang at the concert of the Orchestral Union, before a crowded house, and acquitted herself to the great satisfaction of her friends.

VISITORS pay one franc to enter the inclosure where the Bartholdi statue stands, the francs being intended to pay its passage to America.

ONE of the nieces of Bishop Leonidas Polk, Miss Antoinette Polk, is now the Marquise de Charette. She was educated abroad, and was noted for her beauty, wit, grace, and fine horsemanship. She is tall and beautifully shaped, with large brown eyes, and hair falling to her feet. Among her bridal gifts were some superb diamonds, given by the French Zouaves.

JOHN LAWRENCE, who piloted Farragut's fleet safely into Mobile Bay in a storm of shot and shell, died recently in the county poorhouse, near Mobile.

THE PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) GAZETTE says: "The death of Mary W. (Storer) Jones, widow of the late Albert L. Jones, and daughter of the late Admiral George Washington Storer, U. S. N., has left so great a void in the hearts of her friends as to demand something more than an ordinary notice. No woman who has been taken from our midst is more regretted or will be more missed."

The San Francisco *News Letter* says: "Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, Major Haskin commanding, continues to be heard from at various points, a general good time having been had along the line of march. Apropos of military movements, Lieutenant Tait, who leaves for his new post June 15, will be much missed in society circles, where he has become very popular, and the departure of Major Breckinridge from the Presidio will also be greatly regretted by his friends there and in the city."

Those who attended the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in Brooklyn will cordially respond to the acknowledgment for services rendered which the *Eagle* of that city extends to two gentlemen who were especially conspicuous for their indefatigable efforts to make the affair a brilliant success which it undoubtedly was. The *Eagle* says:

The dinner at Manhattan Beach last night fairly rounded the two days' reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. The whole affair has been a success—a success in the pleasure of the members of the society and their friends, who agree that they never have held a meeting more crowded with varied and delightful incidents and subject to fewer drawbacks; a success in the hearty hospitality of the people of the city, who have found large enjoyment in giving their guests a cordial and memorable welcome; a success in the skill, taste, and completeness of the arrangements of the reception. For this last the highest credit is due to General Horatio C. King and Colonel C. N. Manchester. Of course all the members of the several committees have done well, but the gentlemen named have worked with the patience, zeal and untiring industry that alone can perfect the multitudinous details on which the happy issue of such an undertaking depends. Not only the Army of the Potomac but the City of Brooklyn is indebted to them for the thorough and satisfactory result.

General King served in the double capacity of Secretary of the Society of the Potomac and the Citizens' Committee.

The Omaha *Herald*, referring to the recent assignment of Assistant Surgeon Richards Barnett, U. S. A., to duty at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., says: "This young and promising and very popular officer was stationed in Omaha for four years, and until 1881, since when he has been unfortunate in impairing both his physical and mental health. It is to be hoped that this recent transfer is a sign of improvement which will lead to a complete restoration of his energies."

The marriage of Lieutenant C. E. Fox, U. S. N., to Miss Nellie Beckwith, daughter of the late General E. G. Beckwith, U. S. A., at St. John's Church, Washington, June 10, was a fashionable affair. General Holabird gave away the bride. After a reception, the married couple started on a tour through New England.

At the request of Captain C. A. Curtis, U. S. A., commanding officer of Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., the commanding officer at Fort Snelling has detailed the following officers to attend the competitive drill between the companies of Shattuck cadets June 18 and 19: Captain Gaines Lawson, 25th Infantry; Lieutenant D. B. Wilson, Adjutant, 25th Infantry; Lieutenant George Andrew, 25th Infantry. The 25th Infantry Band will also be in attendance on the parade and furnish the music for the annual commencement ball. Captain Henry S. Taber, U. S. Engineers will represent Department Headquarters at the exercises.

Captain Henry Sweeny, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and his wife, left Los Angeles, Cal., on June 12, per steamer *Santa Rosa*, for San Diego, Cal., where the Captain expects to receive material benefit from the sea air.

Mrs. Hanna, wife of Lieutenant Hanna, 6th Cavalry, is in Los Angeles, Cal., from San Diego, Cal., on a short visit to her friends.

The following extract from the circular invitation to a meeting at Dartmouth College, June 10, would be received as an attempt at humor, of the Artemus Ward or Josh Billings order, if it was not known to emanate from a society of learned spelling reformers: "The members of this Association, and all other persons interested in Spelling Reform, are urgently requested to be present. Those intending to read papers will please give early notice. All members are requested to send word whether or not they can attend the meeting. A local committee will see to the accommodation of visitors."

CIVIL Engineer Prindle, U. S. N., was visited at the Brooklyn Navy-yard recently, by Colonel Percy Smith, Royal Engineers, the present Director of the Department of Engineering Works at the British Admiralty, London, and successor of General Charles Pasley, Royal Engineer, who is to make an official inspection of Her Majesty's dockyards at Bermuda and at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Lieut. J. M. Cahill, 3d U. S. Artillery, visited Key West, Fla., this week, to dispose of some matters of public business there pending for some time past.

Mr. Grant Duffy tells of a country station master in India who telegraphed up to headquarters: "Tiger jumping about platform. Please telegraph orders."

Dr. John A. Lockwood has petitioned Congress, through Senator Miller, of Colorado, for restoration to the Navy as surgeon on the retired list. He resigned his commission because he could not pass his examination for promotion.

The New Haven *Union* having made some reference to Surgeon Ely McOllian, U. S. A., of Fort Trumbull, engaging in private practice in the vicinity of the post, to the detriment of local physicians, the New London *Telegram* says: "In justice to Surgeon McClellan it should be said that the surgeon general recommends surgeons to practice all they can, and it may be that he administers to outside patients only at their earnest solicitation." We should think the best way to prevent Surg. McClellan from securing any private practice would be for the local doctors to rub up their medical knowledge so that their services will be in superior request. It is hard to deprive the sick of the best doctor, whoever he may be. This is a department of industry in which trades unions are clearly out of place.

Gen. John B. Woodward, the treasurer of the fund raised by the citizens of Brooklyn for entertaining the Society of the Army of the Potomac, acknowledged subscriptions to the amount of nearly \$10,000.

GENS. John Gibbon and W. P. Carlin, U. S. A., of Omaha, were expected guests at the encampment at Dubuque, Iowa, this week.

ADJUTANT J. F. Stetch, 10th U. S. Infantry, was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth, this week, on regimental matters.

The project of holding in St. Louis a reunion of both the American and Mexican veterans of the war of 1846-7, is cordially indorsed by Gen. Diaz and other prominent Mexicans as being the best opportunity to seal the friendship between the two republics. Gen. Diaz says that the Mexican Government will aid the project in every possible way.

A WRITER in the Washington *Sunday Herald* says: "There is one custom in the German Army which I have never seen mentioned. When the colonel of a regiment rides out in front of his command to put his men through their facings or other exercises he says, 'Gut morgen, leiter,' (good morning, people) and the troops answer in cadence, 'Gut morgen, colonel.' The Emperor says to the soldiers, 'Gut morgen, kinder,' (good morning, children) and they with one vast voice reply, 'Gut morgen, Kaiser,' (good morning, Emperor). It is a very graceful and pretty custom, and shows the good feeling between the troops and Emperor William."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, of June 15, says: "Surgeon J. M. Dickson, U. S. A., and his wife, daughter of Hon. J. J. Faran, of this city, and children, left Friday evening for the doctor's new post at San Francisco. Dr. Dickson had the high honor paid him, prior to leaving Fort McHenry, from which place he was promoted to his present position, of having a complimentary order read to the command. The change of post and the order which was read were both in recognition of extraordinary services rendered by the surgeon, who is well and favorably known in Cincinnati."

THE San Francisco *Report*, of June 7, says: "Lieut. E. K. Webster, 2d Infantry, returned to Fort Spokane, W. T., last Tuesday.....Passed Assistant Surgeon Waggener, ordered to the *Hartford*, arrived this morning.....Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Artillery, and his wife, will shortly leave New York for San Francisco....Lieut. Gordon Winslow has been nominated captain 8th Infantry, in place of Capt. James W. Powell, who died in San Diego on the 23d of May. Second Lieut. James A. Hutton will be promoted into the place made by Lieut. Winslow's promotion.

BAKER Pasha has a very ugly gash in his right cheek, some three inches deep, which the modern appliances of the chemist and surgeon have hidden with a clever coat, and have bridged over, so to speak, with a false skin.

CAPT. John L. Tieron, 3d Artillery, has been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

COLONEL R. F. O'Beirne, U. S. A., visited New York this week, making his headquarters at the New York Hotel.

CAPTAIN W. P. Graves, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, paid a brief visit to New York this week on court-martial service.

CAPTAIN J. H. Hurst, 12th Infantry, is expected at Fort Niagara, N. Y., next week, to assume command of the company to which he succeeds by the death of Captain Dove.

The late O. E. Babcock is reported to have left an estate estimated by some of his friends at nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

PASSED Assistant Engineer E. T. Phillipi, U. S. N., was a guest at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

THE Helena *Independent* says: "General Briebin and his soldiers, en route from Montana to Idaho, crossed the main range of the Rocky Mountains last week."

CAPTAIN G. W. H. Stouch, 3d U. S. Infantry, accompanied by Mrs. Stouch and his son, was in Helena, Montana, a few days ago, on his way to Fort Shaw.

LIEUTENANT J. McE. Hyde, 8th U. S. Infantry, of David's Island, was at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, with a batch of recruits for the 10th Infantry.

MAJOR G. W. Collier, U. S. Marine Corps, has rejoined at Mare Island, from a trip to San Francisco, to inspect the Marine rendezvous there.

Mrs. Alma R. Stivers, a daughter of Chief Engineer George W. Stivers, U. S. Navy, was married June 11, at 303 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, to Mr. Edward Cole.

CAPTAIN Burbank and Lieutenants Foster and Haynes, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Barrancas, attended, this week, the Florida State Encampment at Magnolia Bluffs, near Pensacola, and were the judges of the competitive drills.

COLONEL A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., left New London early in the week, on a few days leave, to attend to private affairs.

MAJOR L. D. De Russy, 4th Infantry, of Fort Omaha, will spend July and August in the East.

CAPTAIN T. M. K. Smith, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Fort Porter, N. Y., early in the week, on a brief visit to friends.

COLONEL H. C. Hodges, U. S. A., on leave from New York, registered at the Merchant's Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

THE New York *Times* of Sunday last devoted nearly a column to the life and services of the "only retired non-commissioned officer of the Army," Ord. Sergt. Lewis Leffman, residing at Youngstown, N. Y., near the post Fort Niagara, where so many years of his active service were passed. Sergeant Leffman is and has long been the senior Warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, at Youngstown, and is as exemplary as a citizen as he has been as a soldier. He is held in the highest respect by all the people in the vicinity, as well as by the military at the fort.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR and Secretary of War Lincoln on their return trip to Washington from West Point took a day's fishing in Massapequa Lake, near South Oyster Bay, on Monday, and had some excellent sport.

COMMANDER W. K. Mayo, U. S. N., and Mrs. Mayo, of Norfolk, Va., are on a trip to Connecticut.

PASSED ASST. ENGR. W. M. Parks, U. S. N., of Annapolis, and Mrs. Parks are visiting friends at Portsmouth, Va.

LIEUT. R. H. Patterson, 1st U. S. Artillery, was expected in New York this week from San Francisco for a tour of recruiting service.

CAPT. C. B. Western, 14th Infantry, and Mrs. Western will spend a few weeks in the East at an early date.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR Philip Highborn, U. S. N., sailed from New York for Europe on Saturday last on the *City of Rome*.

CAPT. R. G. Rutherford and Capt. R. W. Tyler and L. H. Orleman, U. S. A., retired, have purchased sites at Palmer, Alachua County, Fla., for winter residences.

My son, whisper it not to the marines, but bear it in mind yourself, that a man never gets half seas over unless he sails with the crew. What crew? Cork's crew, my son, cork's crew. Bottle that up in your scrap heap; it may work in handy some day.—R. J. Burdette.

CAPT. E. R. Pennington, a son of the late Gov. Pennington of New Jersey, and a cousin of Col. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., died at Newark, N. J., on Monday, June 16.

LIEUT.-COMDR. C. M. Thomas, U. S. N., is on his way to San Francisco for duty as executive officer on the *Hartford*.

AT a balloon ascension at Bordeaux, France, on Monday of this week, a French soldier fired at Mr. G. W. Roosevelt, U. S. Consul. The bullet passed through his hat, grazed his head, and knocked him over, but he was not otherwise injured. The soldier escaped. Gen. Dumont, the French commander at Bordeaux, has instituted an inquiry into the matter.

MAJOR R. D. Clarke, U. S. A., retired, is summering at Oakland, Md.

SEVERAL of the West Point graduates paid a visit to the Seventh Regiment Armory, New York, on Monday evening, and were handsomely entertained.

ASST. SURG. A. C. Girard, U. S. A., lately from Fort Keogh, registered at Keeling's Hotel, Leavenworth, early in the week.

CAPT. C. C. Goddard, U. S. A., of Chicago, has joined at Fort Riley, Kansas.

COL. W. M. Wherry, U. S. A., aide-de-camp to Gen. Sibley, visited New York this week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

MR. JOSEPH HATTON, in his book entitled "Irving's Impressions of America," quotes the actor as telling this story:

A certain Joe Robins, though a poor actor, was a most worthy man, and possessed fortunately a very small independence. Dressing with the other actors one bitter winter, he saw how miserably they were off for underclothing. Joe had been in the haberdasher business before, and had kept a considerable supply of his stock on hand. He determined to give his less lucky companions a Christmas dinner. "It was literally a dinner upon underclothing: for most of the shirts and drawers which Joe had cherished so long went to the pawnbroker's or the shop-shop to provide the money for the meal. Before dinner Joe drew the hungriest and most miserably clad of the guests into his bedroom, pointed silently to a chair, and withdrew. On that chair hung a suit of underwear which had been Joe's pride. It was of a comfortable scarlet color; it was thick, warm and heavy; it fitted the poor actor as if it had been manufactured especially to his measure. That actor never knew—or, if he knew, he never could remember—what he had for dinner on that Christmas afternoon. He revelled in the luxury of warm garments... Proud, happy, and comfortable, he felt little inclination to eat, but sat quietly and thanked Providence and Joe Robins with all his heart. 'You seem to enter into that poor actor's feelings very sympathetically,' I observed, as Mr. Irving paused. 'I have good reason to do so,' replied Mr. Irving, with his gentle, sunshiny smile, 'for I was that poor actor.'

ADM. GEN. DRUM is expected to return from his trip to Canada about the middle of July. He will remain at home only a short while, however, when he will start for Europe, visiting England, Scotland, and Ireland, during his absence. He does not expect to resume his duties again at the A. G. O. until the early part of September.

LIEUT. H. D. SMITH, U. S. R. M., is at present in command of the U. S. revenue steamer *McCulloch*, at Charlestown, S. C., vice Capt. D. B. Hodgson, relieved.

JOHN P. KENNEDY was honorably discharged from Battery A, 4th U. S. Artillery, about two years ago. Later he enlisted in the 5th Artillery, and deserted; was arrested and confined on Governor's Island, whence he was pardoned less than a year ago. Since then he has led a life of dissipation, and was on Saturday last released from prison at New London, Conn., where he was sent for breaking in a door with an axe. Monday night he used the axe as a weapon with which to murder his wife whom he accused of unfaithfulness.

CHILD CLERK HOGG, of the Navy Department, who has been confined to his house for over a month on account of a surgical operation he had performed on his eye, is now very much improved and will shortly resume the duties which are now being so ably performed by Mr. Jesse Dowe, his assistant.

LIEUT. JOHN SCOTT, 4th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, from a temporary tour of duty at Fort Omaha.

LIEUT. THEODORE SMITH, 15th Infantry, is expected at Governor's Island next week for examination by the Retiring Board, presided over by General Ferry.

COLONEL OSWALD TIGHMAN, son of the late General Tench Tighman, formerly of the U. S. Army, was married at Easton, Md., June 17, to Miss Patty Belle Harrison.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. C. GIRARD, U. S. A., was to start from Tucson this week for New York, to report to General Hancock for assignment to a post.

COMMANDER C. S. Cotton, U. S. Navy, registered at the Astor House, New York City, on Thursday.

GENERAL A. H. Terry, U. S. A., after confinement to the house for nearly two weeks, by reason of illness, was able to be out a few days ago and attend to business at Department Headquarters.

MAJOR J. N. Caldwell, U. S. A., retired, was a guest at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, this week. Captain Geo. E. Ford, U. S. A., at the Washington Hotel.

A DESPATCH from Washington says: "It is understood that Colonel Robert N. Scott, who was Judge-Advocate of the Swain Court of Inquiry, will present charges against Swain which were not considered by the Board, and which involve his connection with the Garfield Hospital Fair, of which he was manager. They have not been formulated, and the specific offences are not known, but there has been considerable gossip about the disposition of funds raised by that affair."

LIEUT. D. G. McRitchie, U. S. N., and Mrs. McRitchie, have gone to Wiscasset, Maine, for permanent residence. Before leaving Norfolk the Lieutenant was presented by the officers and crew of the *Speedwell* with a handsome cane in testimony of their high appreciation of his good qualities.

LIEUT. J. E. Myers, 3d Artillery, is expected North from Saint Augustine in a few weeks to spend the summer.

The Norfolk Virginian says: "Capt. Schoonmaker, the regular navigation officer, in the absence of other officers, is now acting commandant, executive officer, equipment officer, ordnance officer and civil engineer of the Navy Yard. He is an excellent and capable officer, and we do not doubt that, if it were necessary, he could fill acceptably a half dozen more offices, when there is twice as much work going on at the yard as at present."

The Sioux chief True Standing, Slitting Bull's principal subordinate in the battle of the Big Horn, and for the past year a member of Buffalo Bill's Combination, was seized with cerebro-spinal meningitis at the Polo Grounds, New York, on Wednesday, and died soon after his removal to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

It is now rumored that Lieut. R. C. Derby has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy, to take effect September 1st, next.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending June 19, 1884: Cadets J. H. McRea, T. W. Harris, M. M. Patrick, E. S. Wright, U. S. M. A.; General C. H. Smith, 19th Infantry; Major L. S. Babcock, and wife, Ordnance Department; Pay Director Edward May, Lieut. J. C. Morong, Lieut. W. A. Morgan, Naval Cadet F. K. Hill, Lieut. W. C. Gibson, Pay Inspector Rufus Parks and Capt. Geo. E. Belknap.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Lieut. A. G. Dillingham, Lieutenant-Commander S. H. Baker, Ensign Alfred Jeffries, Surg. Wm. A. Corwin, Pay Director Edward May, Lieutenant Wm. A. Morgan, Lieut. John C. Morong, Lieut. Robert G. Pock, Assistant Engineer A. T. Woods, Assistant Engineer A. W. Stahl, Lieut. W. C. Gibson, Capt. Geo. E. Belknap, Pay Inspector Rufus Parks, Assistant Paymaster S. L. Hoop, Pay Inspector George Cochran, Paymaster A. S. Kenny, Naval Cadet Chas. H. Howland and Ensign Ed. E. Hayden.

The Second Comptroller allowed mileage claims of Naval officers during the past week as follows: Captain Thomas G. Corbin, \$1,184.45; Captain Ralph Chandler, \$237.90; Lieut. R. E. Impey, \$420.74; Passed Assistant Engineer J. D. Toppin, \$636.65; Admiral G. H. Scott, \$156.50; Passed Assistant Engineer J. R. Edwards, \$85.75, and Passed Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson, \$205.58.

PAYMASTER Gen. Rochester is absent from Washington for a week's pleasure trip on the Chesapeake. He is accompanied by his family. Col. Carey is acting Paymaster General during his absence.

THE services of Lieut. Charles C. Cornwell, U. S. N., on board the *Nina* will terminate on June 21, when he will rejoin the *Poughkeepsie*.

We are requested to correct the statement which we copied into the last number of the JOURNAL from a daily paper to the effect that Lieut. "E. L. Wade," of U. S. R. Marine Service, who was taken insane at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and removed to Marine Hospital in Chelsea, had a similar attack when a boy fourteen years old. His brother writes us, it is true that he had brain fever when about that age, caused by remaining in the water too long when bathing, but there was no insanity except a temporary delirium incident to the disease.

The 2d Comptroller has settled claims for longevity pay of Army officers as follows, during the past week: Charles E. Farrand, captain, 20th Inf.; Joseph Bush, major, U. S. A.; Thomas S. Wallace, 1st Lieutenant, 3d Inf.; J. C. Mallory, captain of Engrs., U. S. A., retired; John J. Gregg, colonel, U. S. A., retired; Samuel A. Porter, captain, retired.

COL. Richard Loder, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, Va., registered on Thursday at the St. Denis Hotel, New York.

The Comte de Paris has not suspended his work on the "History of the Civil War in America." On the contrary, he has the manuscript of volume 7 (French edition) ready, and all the material for volume 8 (French edition) in such condition that he can finish it at an early date. These volumes will be translated and published by the American publishers on the same day they are issued in France, and will make the fourth volume of the American edition.

The unveiling of the Reynolds statue in Philadelphia has been postponed until Wednesday, Sept. 17, as the granite work will not be ready by the 4th of July.

COMPANIES G and K, 10th Infantry, will form the new garrison at the Cantonment Uncompahgre, in place of the

four companies of the 14th now there. Bvt. Major J. A. P. Hampson, captain 10th Infantry, will be the commanding officer. Company K is now at Fort Bliss, Texas, and Company G, Lieut. Stiles commanding, is at Fort Leavenworth.

CAPT. Edward Field, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, has been selected to visit the State camp at Peekskill for six or seven weeks and take observations of the military progress made. We know of no officer better fitted for the special service required.

At the recent commencement of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Female College, (Dr. Pershing's), the first prize, a \$60 gold medal, for instrumental music was awarded to Miss Florence A. Bishop, daughter of Lieutenant John S. Bishop, 13th Infantry. The contest was very exciting, and the fair victor was the recipient of many congratulations. A few years ago another daughter, now Mrs. Lieut. Stolbrand, carried off a share of the prizes in the same institution.

THERE is no prospect that action will be taken on the Slocum Militia bill, or on any measure for extending Government aid to the militia.

#### NEWPORT NOTES.

THERE was a competitive drill of the boys of the training squadron on Tuesday afternoon on Coasters Harbour Island, for a stand of colors offered by Commodore Stephen B. Luce. The four companies constituting the battalion were drilled by Ensign Tappan, instructor in infantry tactics, the manual of arms, school of the company and school of the battalion. In the movements of the latter they were commanded by their own officers, as follows: Lieutenant M. E. Hall, commander; F. S. Carter, adjutant; Company 1, Lieutenant Reich; Company 2, Ensign Benjamin Tappan; Company 3, Ensign A. G. Rogers; Company 4, Lieut. F. E. Greene. The companies drilled in the following order, 3, 1, 4, 2, each winning the encomiums of the spectators, and earning from the judges the following marks of excellence, the maximum being 4: Company 2, Ensign Tappan, 3 35-100; Company 3, Ensign Rogers, 3 31-100; Company 1, Lieutenant Reich, 3 21-100; Company 4, Lieutenant Greene, 3 21-100. The judges were Commander Gridley, of the ship *Jamestown*, Lieutenant Logan and Lieutenant Nicholson. On the announcement of the decision the colors were turned over to the boys. Commander Gridley then addressed them, congratulating them upon their good record and their officers upon the results of their instruction. A dress parade closed the exercises and ceremonies of the day.

#### BLAINE HAS FELT THE BROGAN.

(From the Chicago Herald.)

"When we were boys," said Uncle Totten, "down on Indian Hill farm, Jim Blaine was a lively chap. He kept the whole township in arms. Once I got even with him. I was down in the meadow pitching hay. He knew that I was going to do that job, and he went down there a day or two before and fixed one of the haycocks so it could not be lifted. He ran a long wire through it in such a way as to hold it together, and then he drove it under the middle of the stack to a post which he had driven in the ground. Some of the other boys knew about the game, and they stood around looking kind of sneaking and smiling a little. I tackled the doctored stack early in the day. I drove my fork into the top, and splitting on my hands, bore down upon it. It didn't budge. I tried it once more, with a little extra strength, and broke the fork clean off at the handle. A boy sitting on a rail fence snickered, and I knew something was up. A moment's examination convinced me that the stack was tied down, and just then the boy who had laughed pointed in the direction of another stack not far away. I felt it in my bones that Jim Blaine was hiding there. So I crawled up kind of easy, and finding him watching the performance on his hands and knees, with some of the grass thrown over him, I got behind him and raised him one wit my boot. I was mad, and I put a good deal of heat into that kick, for he shot out of the stack head first, as if he had been fired from a cannon. It humped him up for a while, I tell you, and there was a lively scattering among the rest of the boys."

#### REDUCTIONS IN THE NAVY LINE GRADES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the JOURNAL of August, 1882, the reduction in the various Line grades was predicted to occur as follows:

Rear Admirals.....	March, 1884.
Commodores.....	September, 1887.
Captains.....	November, 1884.
Commanders.....	January, 1885.
Lieutenant Commanders.....	January, 1886.
but the reduced limits were reached :	
Rear Admirals.....	October, 1883.
Captains.....	February, 1884.
Commanders.....	February, 1884.
Lieutenant Commanders.....	June, 1884.

while the Commodore's list has already been reduced to (19) nineteen.

VERITAS.

Our estimate of August, 1882, was based upon an estimate of casualties calculated upon the statistics furnished by the Navy Registers of 1871 to 1880, inclusive ten years. The casualties for the shorter period appear to have been in an increased ratio.—ED.

DR. FARRE, an English scientist, says that if one could watch the march of 1,000,000 through life the following result would be observable: Nearly 150,000 will die the first year, 53,000 the second year, 28,000 the third year, and less than 4,000 in the thirteenth year. At the end of forty-five years 500,000 have died. At the end of sixty years 370,000 will be still living; at the end of eighty years, 97,000; at eighty-five, 31,000, and at ninety-five years there will be 223, and at the end of 108 years there will be one survivor.

#### NOT MUCH OF A HERO.

They were enjoying the river view by moonlight at West Point, and George, with his gray uniform, looked every inch a soldier.

"George," she remarked softly, "do you ever expect to become a great General? Like Sherman, for instance?"

George rather allowed that he did not expect to.

"I have always admired Gen. Sherman," she went on quietly.

"Yes," George replied, "Gen. Sherman is a distinguished fighter. He did splendid service during the war."

"I don't remember very much about the war," she said, "but I have met General Sherman several times, and do you know, George, that he always kissed me? He is a great soldier, and I admire him immensely."

"Yes, indeed," acquiesced George, "Gen. Sherman is a great soldier."

And then she complained of the chill in the air, and as they returned, George wondered why she was silent.

#### COLORED MEN AND THE SIGNAL CORPS.

In April last W. Hallett Greene, colored, a member of the graduating class of this year of the College of the City of New York, applied, on the established printed form, to General Hazen for enlistment in the Signal Corps, U. S. A. On the 8th of May General Hazen wrote him as follows:

I have taken time to very carefully consider your application for enlistment. The legislation so far enacted by Congress provides for the enlistment of men of color only in two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. Bills have at various times been proposed in Congress to do away with this distinction in the regiments and corps of the Army, and to make mixed regiments for these in accordance with the plan followed in the Navy, but these bills have not passed, and I regard this as an expression of the public policy of the National Legislature, which I am not at liberty to violate, and, having come to this conclusion, I feel obliged to dismiss the case without further action.

General Webb, president of the college, on learning from Greene of this action, referred General Hazen's letter to the Secretary of War, saying:

This young man is the first colored student who has ever passed beyond the sophomore class of this college. He is the first colored graduate and is, by election, the secretary of his class, composed of some of the finest young men of this city. I think I can recall the enlistment of colored cadets, and judge, therefore, that General Hazen is in error in his interpretation of the action of Members of Congress in regard to private soldiers enlisted in the colored regiments. The young man appeals to me to protect him against such a decision by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Secretary Lincoln replied to him, June 4: "I beg to advise you that I have referred your indorsement to the Chief Signal Officer with an indorsement, a copy of which is enclosed. If Mr. Greene will again apply to the Chief Signal Officer in compliance with the regulations as to the enlisting of men for duty in the Signal Corps of the Army the action of the Chief Signal Officer will be in accordance with the instructions enclosed."

The indorsement reads:

The Secretary of War cannot concur in the views of the Chief Signal Officer as to what is the public policy of Congress in relation to persons of color being enlisted or otherwise employed in the public service. Just after the close of the war of the Rebellion in reorganization of the Army Congress declared affirmatively that all the enlisted men of a specified number of regiments of cavalry and infantry should be colored. Since that time no legislation has been necessary. Colored men have been Senators and Representatives in Congress, and have occupied many high official stations of an executive character under the National Government. No distinction is thought of in admitting or instructing them as cadets at the Military Academy, or in making them officers of the Army after they have graduated. No distinction is made in appointing them as clerks in this Department or in other Departments, and none should be made in admitting them to the Signal Corps in any capacity which they are qualified to fill. General Webb has been advised of these views and action should be taken accordingly.

Mr. Greene, it is understood, has renewed his application.

#### GEN. SCOTT'S "MALIGNITY AND DEPRAVITY."

BEN. PERLEY POORE relates the following: Jefferson Davis, when Secretary of War, had a very angry correspondence with Gen. Scott, on the increased pay claimed by the latter on receipt of the title of Lieutenant general. Gen. Scott, in his last letter, said: "My silence under the new provocation has been the result, first of pity and next of forgetfulness. Compassion is always due to an enraged imbecile who lays about him blows which hurt only himself, or who at worst seeks to stifle his opponent by the din of naughty words." To this Secretary Davis responded as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 27, 1856.—Sir: I have received your letter of the 20th inst. The delay for which you make a hypocritical apology has strengthened you to resume the labor of vituperation, but having only in this correspondence stamped you with falsehood, and whenever you have presented a tangible point, convicted you by conclusive proof, I have ceased to regard your abuse, and as you present nothing in this letter which requires remark, I am gratified to be relieved from the necessity of further exposing your malignity and depravity. Your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BREVET LIEUT. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### THE ALL-CONQUERING MARINES.

THE very creditable record which the Marine Base Ball Club earned last year, has been entirely surpassed by the continued series of victories which the nine representing it during the current season has obtained over the strong players of the 7th New York, 23rd Brooklyn and various local clubs. The game which they played on Saturday, June 14, on their own parade ground, with the Unions of Williamsburg, though not attended with the same interest that was manifested in their contest with the "Confidence club," which immediately preceded it, was yet far the best played, and, with one exception, the most evenly contested game heretofore.

About 15 minutes before 4 o'clock the Unions donned their neat and well-fitting gray uniform, and appeared on the field, speedily followed by the soldiers in their sombres, but very becoming, dark blue dress with red stockings, presented to them by Colonel Heywood.

Contrary to expectation, the Marines in the first three innings failed to make even a base, while their opponents scored 5 runs. In the 4th inning they narrowly escaped another whitewash, but were spared the humiliation by a wild throw which enabled Harry to reach the home plate before the 3d man went out. The Marines now deemed it prudent to change their pitcher, and accordingly Connors, who is undoubtedly the best player in the nine, took the ball and pitched with such telling effect that his first three victims were put out on strikes. In their next assay at the bat the boys in blue did some remarkably heavy hitting, by which they closed the gap before taking the field; the Grays still being unable to manage the fine pitching of Connors, scoring another cipher. In the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th innings the Marines rolled up 7 more runs, and though the strangers made strenuous efforts to overtake them, they were unable to increase their total by more than 5, leaving the Marines masters of the field by a score of 13 to 10.

On the side of the Marines Connors, Cole and Holley played almost faultlessly, while Palmer and Fox, who generally play in good form, acted only very indifferently. The Unions, especially the three basemen, played an excellent game, making fewer errors than their opponents all through the game. During the ensuing week the Marines will play the following games here, viz.: with the Williamsburg I. F., on Wednesday, the 26th; with the Oxfords, on Saturday, the 28th.

#### THE SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Marines.....	0	0	0	1	4	2	3	0	3-31
Unions .....	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	2	6-31

The umpire, Mr. Black, of the Waverlys, gave universal satisfaction by his quick and impartial decisions in this game.

MARINE BARRACKS, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 11, 1884.

It appears that there was a pecuniary basis for the expenses attending Admiral Hewett's mission to King John of Abyssinia. The King undertakes to provide 30,000 men for an expedition to aid the English, and Admiral Hewett promised that a large sum of money should be placed at the King's disposal to defray the expenses.

## THE ARMY.

G. O. 31, H. Q. A., April 15, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, under section 1, of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883, prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, the accompanying reports of the Board of Commissioners of the Home, and the Inspector General of the Army, are published, and a copy of this order will "be deposited in each garrison and post library," as directed by the act mentioned.

[The report of the Board, signed by General Sherman as president, and made in October last, we have already extracted from in the JOURNAL.]

G. O. 51, H. Q. A., June 12, 1884.

Publishes the Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1884, providing for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer forces.

G. O. 52, H. Q. A., June 14, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2453 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 89, of 1883, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

2458. Every deserter shall forfeit all pay and allowances due at the time of desertion. The authorized stoppages and fines due at the time of desertion shall be deducted from the arrears of pay. If the stoppages and fines are greater than the arrears of pay, the balance will be deducted from pay due after apprehension. The company commander will in every case be careful to note upon the first muster rolls after apprehension all of the data necessary to complete settlement by the paymaster of the soldier's account from date of last payment. This will be carried also upon subsequent rolls until the contemplated settlement be made. The required data should include date of last payment; date of desertion and apprehension; dues to the deserter at date of desertion or account of clothing; unsatisfied fines and forfeitures under sentences prior to desertion; dues to the United States at date of desertion, on account of clothing, subsistence stores, ordnance, etc.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
CHAUNCY MCKEEVER, Acting Adj't. Gen.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, June 10, 1884.

That portion of the Indian Territory included between the North Fork of the Canadian River and the southern boundary of Kansas, and west of 98th meridian, including Fort Reno, is constituted a Military District, to be known as the District of Oklahoma, with Headquarters at such point therein as the District Commander may designate. Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry, is assigned to its command. To enable the District Commander to carry out the requirements of the President's Proclamation of February 12, 1880, and existing orders founded thereon, in relation to the arrest and removal of all unauthorized persons from the Indian Country, and the prevention of threatened invasions thereof, there will be assigned to him, in addition to the troops already in the District, two troops of the 9th Cavalry from Fort Riley, Kansas, one from Fort Elliott, Texas, and one from Fort Supply, I. T. He is also authorized to call for additional troops, when necessary, from Forts Sill, Elliott and Supply. Colonel Hatch will still be regarded as the permanent commander of Fort Riley.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, June 1, 1884.

1. Major O. D. Greene, Asst. Adj't. Gen., is relieved from duty in this Dept., to enable him to comply with S. O. 43, c. s., A. G. O.

The Department Commander improves this opportunity to mislead the fidelity and efficiency manifested by Major Greene in the transaction of important public business intrusted to his charge, and to wish him that success in his new sphere of duty which his personal and official qualities are sure to gain.

2. 1st Lieutenant Oscar F. Long, 5th Infantry, A. D. C., is hereby assigned as A. A. Adj't. Gen., and will relieve Major Greene of his duties in charge of the Adjutant General's Department.

G. O. 15, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, June 12, 1884.

1. G. O. 14, c. s., from these H. Q., which directed the transfer, to the Dept. of the Platte, of the battalion of the 14th Infantry, now at Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colorado, Dept. of the Missouri, is revoked.

2. In compliance with G. O. 43, c. s., A. G. O., directing the exchange of the 14th and 21st Regiments of Infantry, O. D., 14th Infantry, will proceed by rail, to Boise Barracks, Idaho Territory, and there be reported for duty.

The Field, Staff, Band and remaining companies of the 14th Infantry, will proceed by rail to San Francisco, Cal., and on arrival be reported to the Commanding General, Division of the Pacific.

These movements will commence not later than June 25, 1884.

3. The 21st Inf. is assigned to stations as follows:

The Colonel, Major, Staff and Band, and Cos. C, E, F and G, to Fort Sidney, Nebraska.

The Lieutenant Colonel and Cos. A, D, H and I, to Camp at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory.

Co. K, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory.

Co. B, to Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming Territory, and will proceed to the stations herein assigned it, upon arrival within the limits of this Division.

4. The Commanding General, Dept. of the Missouri, and the Commanding Officer, Dept. of the Platte, will cause such proper transportation, rations, etc., to be furnished as may be required for these movements.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 5, 1884.

Publishes an exhaustive compilation, prepared by the Department Judge Advocate, Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th U. S. Inf., as to the liability to jury duty of civilian employees of the Army residing on Military reservations, over which jurisdiction had been ceded by the State of Texas.

CIRCULAR 7, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, May 29, 1884.

Publishes rules in regard to markman's certificates and pay, and sharpshooter's certificates and crosses, provided for in G. O. 12, c. s., A. G. O.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Leaves of absence for one month is granted Col. J. C. Kelton, Asst. Adj't. Gen., with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days (S. O. 55, June 9, Div. Pacific.)

## BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge-Advocate, is appointed A. A. Adj't. Gen. of the Dept. of the Missouri, temporarily (S. O. 116, June 9, Dept. Mo.)

## QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Leave of absence for five days is granted Major J. W. Scully, Q. M., New Orleans, La. (S. O. 118, June 16, D. E.)

Col. Rufus Saxton, Asst. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to the National Cemetery, at Nashville, Tenn., on public business (S. O. 118, June 16, D. E.)

So much of S. O. 10, c. s., as directs Colonel Alexander J. Perry, Asst. Q. M. Gen., to inspect the National Cemetery at Albany, N. Y., and Brattleboro, Vt., between the 1st of May and the 15th of June, 1884, is modified so as to authorize the inspection to be made after the 1st of July next (S. O. 25, June 16, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. J. V. Furey, Chief Q. M., District N. M., will proceed to Lamy, N. M., on public business (S. O. 41, June 6, D. N. M.)

Capt. J. W. Palkman, A. Q. M., is detailed member of a G. C. M., at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 117, June 10, Dept. Mo.)

The journey performed by Major A. S. Kimball, C. Q. M., from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Townsend, W. T., and return, between May 19 and 24, was on public business (S. O. May 29, D. Columbia).

Leave of absence for one month, from June 10, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Chas R. Barnett, A. Q. M., Portland, Ore. During the temporary absence of Capt. Barnett, Major A. S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., will take charge and conduct the office of Depot and Disbursing Q. M., at Portland (S. O. 76, June 4, D. Columbia.)

A furlough for six months is granted Commissary Sergt. Thomas O'Connor, Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo. (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., will report to the C. O., Fort Marcy, N. M., for temporary Garrison C. M. duty (S. O. 42, June 9, D. N. M.)

S. O. 40, c. s., is amended so as to direct Captain C. A. Woodruff, C. S., to proceed to Los Lunas instead of Lamy, N. M., on public business (S. O. 41, June 6, D. N. M.)

## FAT DEPARTMENT.

Major W. H. Comegys, Paymr., will proceed from Tucson, A. T., to Fort Bowie, and pay a detachment of Troop M, 3d Cav. (S. O. 45, June 5, D. Arizona.)

During the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Chief Paymr., Major H. B. Reese, Paymr., will take charge, and conduct the routine business of his office (S. O. 11, May 27, Dept. Columbia).

During the absence of the Paymaster General, Major A. B. Carey, Paymr., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Paymaster General and perform his duties (S. O. June 16, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., is extended to Sept. 1, 1884 (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

## ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

By direction of the President Capt. Wm. H. Heney, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the commission advisory to the board of harbor commissioners of the city of Philadelphia, constituted in orders from the Executive Mansion, May 25, 1880, and announced in S. Q. 117, May 27, 1880, from this office, vice Lieut. Col. Godfrey Weitzel, Corps of Engineers, deceased (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. O. M. Carter, Chief Engineer Officer, Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 118, June 11, Dept. Mo.)

Leave of absence for three months is granted Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Ord. Dept. (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. Daniel M. Appel will return to Fort Porter from Chicago, having completed duty to that point with Co. G, 10th Inf. (S. O. 61, June 12, Div. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick will proceed to Fort Lowell, and report for temporary duty (S. O. 44, June 17, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Wm. C. Shannon, Asst. Su. g., will return from Washington to Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O., June 12, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg., will accompany Troop K, 1st Cav., to Roseville Junction, Cal., and then return to his station, Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 76, June 4, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for four months is granted Major John G. Happerset, Surg. (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. T. A. Cunningham will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., and report to relieve Asst. Surg. C. B. Byrne (S. O. 42, June 9, D. N. M.)

Asst. Surg. L. W. Crumpton will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., his proper station, and report for duty (S. O. 42, June 9, D. N. M.)

Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and will report to Fort Canby, W. T., for duty as Post Surgeon (S. O. 75, June 3, D. Columbia.)

A. A. Surg. W. T. Parker is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Gibson, I. T., and will return to Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 118, June 11, Dept. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. C. O. O. Goddard will return to his station at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 118, June 11, Dept. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. L. N. Clarke will accompany Troops A and K, 1st Cav., to Helena, M. T., as medical officer, and return with Troops C and M, 2d Cav., as far as Reno, Nev., and Redding, Cal., and then will return to Fort Hall, Nev. (S. O. 54, June 4, Div. Pacific.)

A. A. Surg. J. R. Keen will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 120, June 13, Dept. Mo.)

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days is granted Asst. Surg. J. G. Cochran, to take effect when relieved from duty at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 55, June 9, Div. Pacific.)

Asst. Surg. C. S. Black is relieved from duty at Fort Concho, and will report at Fort Clark, Texas, for duty (S. O. 73, June 9, D. Texas).

Asst. Surg. T. J. G. Maddox is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, and will report at Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty (S. O. 73, June 9, D. Texas).

Asst. Surg. J. Y. Porter is relieved from duty at Fort Ringgold, and will report at Fort Brown, Tex., for duty (S. O. 73, June 9, D. Texas).

Hospital Steward Henry C. Schmidel will proceed to Fort McDermitt, Nev., and report for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Edward Harrison, who will report at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. Upon the arrival of Hospital Steward Harrison, at Fort Winfield Scott, Hospital Steward Michael Denning will comply with S. O. 88, c. s., A. G. O. (S. O. 66, June 6, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Thos. J. Burke is granted a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

## CHAPLAINS.

Leave of absence for two months, to commence July 1, is granted Post Chaplain John B. McCleary, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 63, June 14, Div. Mo.)

The extension of leave granted Post Chaplain George Robinson is further extended two months (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

## THE LINE.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS ORDERED.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending June 14, 1884:

Cos. B and F, 11th Inf., to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota.

Cos. G and K, 15th Inf., to Camp Poplar River, Montana.

## 1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Col. Cuvier Grover is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on cavalry horses (S. O. 73 and 76, May 31 and June 4, D. Columbia.)

## 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Sergt. Frederick Post, Troop L, will return to Fort Thomas, A. T. (S. O., June 14, H. Q. A.)

## 4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

Capt. E. M. Heyl and 1st Lieut. Jas. Parker are relieved as member of a G. C. M. at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 117, June 10, Dept. M.)

## 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lt. J. A. Johnston, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander (S. O. 119, June 12, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on about Aug. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Shunk (S. O. June 17, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is extended one month (S. O. 65, June 18, Div. M.)

## 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Troops H and L, at Fort Riley, are assigned to duty, temporarily, in the District of Oklahoma, and will march at once to the Indian country, under instructions of Col. Edward Hatch, commanding the District. Troop A, at Fort Elliott, Tex., and Troop K, at Fort Supply, I. T., are assigned to duty, temporarily, in the District of Oklahoma, and will march at once to Fort Reno, I. T., where they will receive orders from the District Commander (S. O. 117, June 10, Dept. M.)

The telegraphic order of June 7, directing Col. Hatch to report to the Department Commander, is confirmed. Col. Hatch, having reported, will return to his station at Fort Riley, Kas., and after having there made arrangements for the departure of two troops from that place, will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and make any further journeys within the Department that he may find necessary in execution of this order (S. O. 117, June 10, Dept. M.)

A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. George Wilson, Troop I (S. O. 118, June 11, Dept. M.)

A roster of the non-commissioned officers of this regiment for May, just received, shows 4 N. C. staff, 12 1st sergeants, 60 sergeants, and 47 corporals—124 in all—with one vacancy for a quartermaster-sergeant and one for a corporal. Many of the 1st sergeants and sergeants have held their warrants for several years. Benjamin F. Davis is sergeant-major, with warrant dating January 14, 1883.

## 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin is authorized to repair to Vancover Barracks, W. T., in obedience to the subpoena served upon him as a witness in the case of the U. S. v. Private James May, Bat. I (S. O. 75, June 8, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson will proceed to New York City and report to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service for duty in that city (S. O. 66, June 6, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. H. H. Patterson is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. constituted by S. O. 65 (S. O. 66, June 6, D. Cal.)

## 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romayne B. Ayres.

Capt. W. P. Graves will report at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., as witness in the case of 1st Lieut. S. A. Day (S. O. 118, June 16, D. East.)

## 3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

1st Lieut. J. M. Calif will proceed to Key West Barracks, Fla., and superintend the sale of certain public property at that station for which he is responsible (S. O. 119, June 17, D. East.)

Leave of absence for four months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect on or about July 1, 1884, is granted 1st Lieut. John E. Myers (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

## 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

When certain horses to be purchased for Light Bat. B are ready for inspection, Capt. John Egan will proceed to New York City and inspect them (S. O. 117, June 14, D. East.)

## 5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

Col. John Hamilton, Capt. W. F. Randolph, and 1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, Adj't., will report at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., as witnesses in the case of 1st Lieut. S. A. Day (S. O. 118, June 16, D. East.)

## 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

2d Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie is announced as Aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Miles, commanding the Dept. of Columbia (G. O. 12, May 29, D. Columbia.)

Col. Frank Wheaton is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. instituted at Fort Custer d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 73, May 31, D. Columbia.)

Col. Frank Wheaton is appointed special inspector at Fort Custer d'Alene, I. T., on subsistence stores (S. O. 73, May 31, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Instructor of Musketry (S. O. 74, June 2, D. Columbia.)

## 4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

S. O. 44 is so amended as to read that the travel directed therein by Capt. William H. Powell, from Fort Omaha, Neb.

to Dubuque, Iowa, and return, is necessary for the public service (S. O. 48, June 10, D. Platte.)

Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Young; the leave to take effect June 9 (S. O. 48, June 10, D. Platte.)

Leave of absence for two months, to commence July 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Isaac D. DeRussey, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 62, June 13, Div. M.)

1st Lieut. John Scott is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., and will join his company at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 49, June 13, D. Platte.)

At a recent meeting of G. A. Custer Post, G. A. R., held at Omaha, a vote of thanks was tendered the commanding officer of Fort Omaha, and the officers and soldiers under his command (especially to the 4th U. S. Infantry Band), for the very liberal support rendered in the observance of this post of Memorial Day services.

#### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Judge-Advocate, Dept. Columbia, will proceed to Port Townsend, W. T., on public business (S. O. 74, June 2, D. Columbia.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. constituted by S. O. 65 (S. O. 66, June 6, D. Cal.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted 1st Lieut. William L. Carpenter is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O. June 18, H. Q. A.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Cos. A, E, and K, now at Lamy, N. M., will proceed as follows: Cos. A and E to Fort Union, and Co. K to Fort Marcy, N. M., and there await further orders (S. O. 41, June 6, D. N. M.)

Major H. S. Hawkins will proceed with Co. K from Lamy to Fort Marcy, N. M., and there await further orders (S. O. 41, June 6, D. N. M.)

Orders 60, Fort Union, N. M., appointing 1st Lieut. J. R. Cranston, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of that post, are approved (S. O. 42, June 9, D. N. M.)

Major H. S. Hawkins, with Co. K, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and there take station (S. O. 43, June 10, D. N. M.)

The Regimental Adjutant will proceed to Fort Leavenworth to assign recruits and conduct them to their destination (S. O. 119, June 12, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence until July 1, 1885, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Col. Henry B. Clitz (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard L. Dodge.

An Army Retiring Board having found 1st Lieut. John Whitney incapacitated for active service, the extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted him in S. O. 134, June 12, 1883, from H. Q. A., is still further extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., June 18, H. Q. A.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. George S. Wilson, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 119, June 17, D. East.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Hurst will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty with Co. K (S. O. 120, June 18, D. East.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Cos. A and B will change station from Fort Cummings to Fort Bayard, N. M. 1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine will remain at Fort Cummings and command the post after the cavalry leave, until the return of 1st Lieut. G. R. Cecil, when he will join his company at Fort Bayard (S. O. 41, June 6, D. N. M.)

Capt. W. M. Waterbury and 1st Lieut. J. C. Chance are detailed as members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 117, June 10, Dept. M.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. G. B. Western, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo. (S. O. 117, June 10, Dept. M.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

2d Lieut. John Cotter is relieved from duty on Gen. Rec. Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 62, June 9, D. Dak.)

Lieut.-Col. Richard F. O'Beirne is assigned to duty at Fort Randall, D. T., and will proceed to that post (S. O. 63, June 10, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Theodore Smith will report by letter to Colonel Alexander J. Perry, president of the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., for examination when summoned (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

On the application of Mr. S. E. Snider, U. S. Indian Agent at Fort Peck Agency, M. T., Capt. Wilson T. Hartz is designated Inspector of Indian Supplies at that agency (S. O. 64, June 18, D. Dak.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

2d Lieut. Corwin Sage is detailed for duty on Gen. Rec. Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 62, June 9, D. Dak.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, if necessary, is granted Capt. Jacob H. Smith, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 62, June 13, Div. M.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

During the temporary absence of Capt. F. D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Judge-Advocate of the Dept., 2d Lieut. S. E. Sparrow will take charge of and conduct the routine business of his office (G. O. 14, June 2, D. Columbia.)

#### 23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

2d Lieut. J. R. Clagett, having been appointed Regimental Quartermaster, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report in person to his regimental commander (S. O. 119, June 17, D. East.)

Private John J. Hawkes, Co. I, was appointed corporal June 6, 1884.

Colonel Black issued, June 12, Orders 36, as follows:

It is the painful duty of the Regimental Commander to an-

nounce the death of 1st Lieut. William F. Rice, Quartermaster of the regiment, which occurred early on the morning of June 5, 1884, while he was in the zealous discharge of his duty. His children have lost a kind and indulgent father, his widow a loving husband; and while we grieve with the one and mourn with the other, we feel how powerless we are to lift the cross which it is permitted no one else to bear. Henceforth we shall miss a brave and genial comrade, a true and generous friend, whom the afflicted and the needy never sought in vain. It seems unnecessary to dwell upon the services of an officer who, for eighteen long years, has been so closely identified with every interest of the regiment. But the deceased has a military history that is not fully inscribed on our rolls. While yet a mere boy, when, in 1861, the Nation's life was in peril, he enrolled his name in Co. G, 1st Mass. Inf., and marching to the front with all the ardor of youth and patriotism, won his way by chivalrous deeds, through every grade, to the sword and parchment of a commissioned officer. From the date of its organization up to the 4th of October, 1864—when, by expiration of service, he was honorably mustered out as Captain of his company—he took an active part in all the various campaigns in which the 2d Division of the 2d Corps of the Army of the Potomac was engaged. He re-entered the service Dec. 30, 1864, and at the close of the war was honorably mustered out. He was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in this regiment July 28, 1865; promoted 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 1868, and appointed Regimental Quartermaster, Sept. 6, 1873. In 1867-8, he achieved marked distinction, under General Crook, in the settlement of the Indian hostilities in Oregon and Idaho. Again, in 1872-3-4, in Arizona, under the same officer, he shared the many scouts and combats which finally brought peace to that distracted country; and, for gallant conduct in the face of a daring and treacherous foe, received recommendations for brevet in the various grades up to and including that of Major. In that best school of the soldier, the camp and the battlefield, he had studied and mastered a profession on which he always reflected credit. To his regiment such a record is a sacred heritage, to his children and his children's children a noble legacy. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

#### 24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Major C. C. Rawn, recently promoted, will proceed to Fort Elliott, Tex., and assume command of that post (S. O. 117, June 10, Dept. M.)

1st Sgt. Jack Jones, Co. C, will return to Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O., June 14, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, Fort Supply, Ind. T., is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 65, June 18, Div. M.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Lieut.-Col. William T. Gentry will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T., and report to the commanding officer for duty (S. O. 62, June 9, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. James O. Green, Fort Sisseton, D. T., to take effect June 10 (S. O. 62, June 9, D. Dak.)

In accordance with the request of the Governor of the State of Minnesota, and under the instructions of the Secretary of War, Capt. Gaines Lawson is detailed to attend the encampments of the Minnesota National Guard at Winona, Minn., commencing July 7, and at Lake Calhoun, near Minneapolis, Minn., commencing July 17 (S. O. 63, June 10, H. D. Dak.)

Upon the recommendation of his regimental and post commander, the portion of the sentence of 2d Lieut. George P. Ahern remaining unexecuted on June 28, 1884, is remitted (G. C. M. O. 85, June 19, D. Dak.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Henry P. Ritzius is extended one month (S. O. 64, June 17, Div. M.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

Leave of absence until July 5, on account of ill-health, is granted Cadet Frank A. Cook, 2d Class (S. O., June 13, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of Cadet Daniel F. Meskil, 4th Class, is accepted by the Acting Secretary of War (S. O., June 17, H. Q. A.)

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Townsend, W. T., June 10. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers, 21st Inf.; Major Richard S. Vickery, Med. Dept.; Capts. Stephen P. Jocelyn and Thomas H. Bradley, 2d Lieuts. Charles M. Truitt and W. Y. Stamper, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 74, June 2, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Custer, M. T., June 19. Detail: Capt. Curtis E. Price, Med. Dept.; Capt. Frank D. Garrett, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George P. Borden and William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William A. Mann, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Thomas M. Deffrees and James E. Wilson, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 68, June 10, D. Dak.)

At Fort Stanton, N. M., June 23. Detail: Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, 13th Inf.; Capts. Adam Kramer and William M. Wallace, and 1st Lieut. William Stanton, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Fletcher, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George L. Scott, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William S. Davies, 13th Inf., and Capt. H. C. Pratt, 13th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 120, June 13, Dept. M.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., June 17. Detail: Major C. B. Throckmorton, Capts. W. P. Graves and Rezin G. Howell, 1st Lieuts. R. M. Rogers, E. S. Curtis, and John H. Gifford, and 2d Lieut. M. C. Richards, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 117, June 14, D. East.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., June 20. Detail: Major E. C. Bainbridge and Capt. E. B. Warner, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieuts. H. B. Osgood and W. E. Birkheimer, and 2d Lieut. C. G. Woodward, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. H. E. Catlin, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 118, June 16, D. East.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 24. Detail: Major John A. Wilcox, 8th Cav.; Capt. Charles D. Viele, 10th Cav.; Capt. Joseph K. Corson, Aset. Surg.; Capt. Alonzo E. Millmore, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Sproul, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Bellas, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 116, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., June 23. Detail: Capts. Joseph T. Haskell and R. L. Esridge, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampton, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting, and Charles H. Heyl, and 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. P. T. Brodrick, Adjt. 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 121, June 19, D. East.)

The G. C.-M. convoked at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., will reassemble June 24, for reconsideration of the cases of Privates Patrick Flannery and Edward Delaney, Light Bat. O, 3d Art. (S. O. 121, June 19, D. East.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Adjt., and 1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, H. Q. M., 3d Cav., will meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., June 6, to report upon the circumstances attending delay in de-

livery of stores, Ash Fork to Whipple Depot, A. T. (S. O. 43, June 5, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Col. Elmer Otis, Capt. G. F. Foot, and 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M., 8th Cav., will assemble at San Antonio Depot, June 11, to fix the responsibility for a deficiency in hay (S. O. 73, June 5, D. Tex.)

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of the Missouri.**—General Augur has constituted a new military district to be known as the District of the Oklahoma, of that portion of the Indian Territory included between the Cimarron River and the southern boundary of Kansas and west of the 96th meridian, including Fort Reno. Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry, has been assigned to the command and is to locate his headquarters at such point within the district as he may designate.

**Department of the Columbia.**—General Miles has ordered the following changes in the assignment of quarters to his staff at Vancouver barracks: To the Chief Quartermaster, No. 12; to the Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, No. 8; to the Assistant Adjutant General, No. 13; to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, No. 9; to the Chief Ordnance Officer, No. 10.

**Department of the East.**—The *First Call*, published at Washington Barracks, contains the following items: Mrs. Grimes (wife of Lieut. Grimes) paid a flying visit a few days ago while on her way to join her husband, at Fort Monroe, Va. While at the Barracks she was the guest of Mrs. Capt. Graves.... The enlisted men have organized a baseball club, and have already played several games with outside clubs, and have come out victorious in all games.... The Soldiers' Temperance Union have held their annual Wednesday evening meetings, and we are glad to state that a reaction for the better has taken place in the organization, which betokens the fact that there is a large amount of life and vim still remaining in the S. T. U.... Major Throckmorton generously gave employment to a poor colored man, who returned the major's kindness by laying violent hands on everything that came in handy, not excepting his handsome Maltese kitten, and disappeared.

**Department of the Platte.**—Light Battery "D," 5th U. S. Artillery, Capt. Rawles commanding, which left Fort Omaha a few days ago, reached Sioux City, June 11, in excellent condition. The gunners went into camp in a little grove on the banks of the Floyd Creek, and will remain there to rest, and then go to Dubuque, where they will participate in the grand encampment. The march from Fort Omaha to Sioux City was a leisurely one, and the men had a pleasant time, except on Saturday night when it rained. The Sioux City Journal says: "Battery 'D' is a fine looking body of men. The lieutenant who wore top boots and corset-fitting coat was especially admired by the ladies. Others were less for their shirt sleeves. The sixty-seven members of the company will serve as a nucleus of the attraction of the Dubuque encampment. The more or less awkward squads of home guards that come in from other towns to the general training will look with mingled admiration and awe on the crack battery of regulars from Fort Omaha."

**Department of Texas.**—A dispatch from Brownsville reports that quarantine was established at noon June 15 between Brownsville and Matamoras. Guards were stationed along the river. This action on the part of the State and city authorities was brought about by the failure of the city of Matamoras to strictly enforce the twenty days' quarantine against Veracruz according to the agreement. Both Brownsville and Matamoras are at present free from fever.

Fifty diamond wrenches sent to General Stanley by the Quartermaster-General, for trial and report, have been distributed to Fort Brown, Fort Clark and sub-posts, Fort Concho, Fort Davis and sub-posts, Fort McIntosh, Fort Ringgold, Post of San Antonio and San Antonio Depot, and posts will be made in August next.

#### COURT MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private Edward J. Fox, Troop F, 2d Cavalry, tried recently at Fort Custer, M. T., for desertion, and sentenced for two years, forfeiture of all pay, etc., and confinement to hard labor for the remainder of his enlistment, adding to the term of enlistment the two years' sentence, as per the 48th article of war, General Augur disapproves this last part of the sentence, saying: "The term of enlistment in the United States Army is fixed by law at five years, and there is no provision which authorizes a Court-martial to prolong that period of service, though it may as a punishment impose confinement beyond the period of a soldier's enlistment. The sentence of a Court-martial which increases the term for which a soldier has enlisted is illegal, unless it can be considered a punishment which subdues many of the articles of war and for certain crimes a Court-martial may in its discretion impose. In the opinion of the Department Commander, by no construction, however forced, can the performance of duty by enlisted men in the United States Army be regarded in the light of a punishment."

In a case recently tried at San Antonio, General Stanley says: "The court erred in allowing the judge-advocate, during the progress of the prosecution, to institute an inquiry into the character of the prisoner. The pages of the record are not numbered as required by A. R. 915. Subject to these remarks, the proceedings are approved."

**GENERAL McCLELLAN ON BEHALF OF THE ARMY.**

"The Army," was responded to by General George B. McClellan, at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, as follows:

"The history of the Army is so replete with heroism and devotion that time would not suffice to depict it, or the history of its commanders, beginning with Washington and ending with Grant and Sheridan. [Applause.] I shall content myself with a few brief sentences of the services rendered to our country by our own Army. The American Army rarely knows what it is to be in profound peace. Other nations except Great Britain keep their armies in full equipment, ready for the needs of war. Our Army has never been large enough to perform its allotted duties, so that its losses have always been out of proportion to its duties. Until recently it has always been broken up in small portions, and the men that compose it have been supported chiefly by the feeling of consciousness of work well performed. Whenever a war breaks out it has been necessary to call for volunteers. It has always, however, borne the full brunt of battle, and has diffused its discipline throughout the volunteers. It fell to my lot to organize and command great masses of volunteers. To both I owe the greatest gratitude and deepest love, and I feel sure that in future as in the past both branches must act together in defense of the country, and I am sure they will. With you and your successors rest the honor of the country."

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JUNE 21, 1884.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

959

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### GRADUATING EXERCISES AT WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 16, 1884.

AFTER two weeks of hard work and excitement quiet and relief have come. Nearly all the visitors have departed, and the officers of the Academy are preparing for their summer's leave. The graduating hop on Thursday evening was a very brilliant affair, and was admirably conducted. The German, led by Cadets Sturgis and Ayer, was a decided success.

The ceremonies of graduation at West Point one year, are so nearly a repetition of those that have gone before that there is little to say concerning them. There was the usual gathering on the green; the usual speeches with their wise advice; the usual distribution of diplomas, and the accompanying applause as the successful recipients of the sheep skins stepped forth to bear away their trophies. The gravity becoming the occasion was somewhat disturbed by the statement made in perfect good faith to the cadets, by one of the speakers, that macking was entirely abolished at the Academy. This was received with a look of innocent assent, the properties of the occasion preventing any contradiction of the statement, if any was desired. The standing of the graduating class in general merit was not announced until Saturday, and was incorrectly published in several papers. It was as follows:

#### STANDING OF THE GRADUATING CLASS, 1884.

1. Irving Hale, Col.	20. Farrand Sayre, Mo.
2. Daniel E. Gillette, Pa.	21. Edwin B. Babbitt, Wash. Ter.
3. James C. Sandford, N. Y.	22. Frederick L. Palmer, Ga.
4. Haven M. Chittenden, N. Y.	23. Groote Hutchinson, Ohio.
5. David Du B. Gaillard, S. C.	24. George O. Cross, Ill.
6. Eugene F. Ladd, Vt.	25. Clarence E. Dantier, Pa.
7. Harry S. Thompson, Iowa.	26. James K. Thompson, Iowa.
8. John Conklin, Jr., N. Y.	27. Hugh J. Gallagher, Iowa.
9. Wm. L. Hibert, Ala.	28. Ernest S. Robins, Ind.
10. Wendell L. Simpson, Mich.	29. Waldo E. Eyer, Mass.
11. Isaac N. Lewis, Kan.	30. Henry D. Styer, Pa.
12. Stephen M. Foote, Vt.	31. John B. Bellinger, S. C.
13. Charles L. Correll, Mass.	32. David C. Shook, Va.
14. Samuel D. Sturges, Jr., Dak.	33. Robert H. Noble, Md.
15. Eliza S. Benton, Mass.	34. Benjamin C. Morse, Mich.
16. Wild P. Richardson, Tex.	35. John T. Knight, Vt.
17. De Rosey C. Cabel, Ark.	36. Powhatan H. Clarke, La.
18. Edward E. Hatch, Me.	37. James B. Hughes, N. C.
19. James A. Cole, Wis.	

Accompanying it we give the new organization of the cadet battalion:

Adjutant, Carson; Quartermaster, Gilman; Sergeant-Major, Matt, T. B.; Q. M. Sergeant, Newcomer.

Captains—Bettens, Craighill, Cole, H. S.; Kuhn.

Lieutenants—Little, Barrette, Whipple, Muir, Brown, A. H., Brooks, J. C. W.; Parker, C. F.; Wilcox, Byram, Bullock, Curtis, Holbrook.

1st Sergeants—Perching, McMahon, Rees, Barnum.

Sergeants—Shattuck, Haines, Lewis, E. M.; Dwyer, Patrick, Niskern, Riché, Ballou, Menoyer, Byron, Towers, Berry, Stewart, C.; Bean, Swaine.

Corporals—Hanson, Young, Wheeler, Jenkins, Smoke, Shank, Howze, Isham, Wassell, Butler, Menoyer, Russ, Wikins, Landers, Loveridge, Dean.

The graduating exercises were opened with prayer by Chaplain Postlethwaite. Gen. Merritt took ten words to introduce Mr. George W. Houk, of the Board of Visitors, who summed up in a 30 minute speech what he and his fellow inquirers had found in their tireless search for facts and figures. The speech was an emphatic expression of approval of the thoroughness and usefulness of the Academy, and its value to the American people.

After music by the band, Gen. Crook followed with an address to the graduates, which we give below in full.

President Arthur addressed a few words to the class before presenting the diplomas. "In the new and wider fields in which you are to enter," he said, "whether in war or in peace, I wish you all an honorable and a successful career." Young Hale, of Colorado, was first called up, and the President had a special word of commendation for him.

The correspondent of a daily paper says of him: "Hale's remarkable standing in a remarkable class was a theme on every tongue. His fellow-cadets cheered him and the ladies lionized him. His mother watched him with tears of motherly pride in her eyes, and when he was dismissed she kissed him right before all the girls. Hale's popularity is based on genuine soldierly qualities and hard study."

The same correspondent, describing the scene after the exercises, says: "After the exercises were over the girls literally captured the cadet barracks. They ran into the boys' rooms, hunted down relatives, friends, and popular favorites, and showered them with congratulations. The new candidates looked on in perfect amazement. The scene was curious beyond description. Everybody was saying good-bye. Some were laughing, some were crying, some were making hasty exchanges of keepsakes, and all were talking at once. The graduates vanished for a few moments and appeared again in cutaway coats, tight trousers, and high silk hats. Their own sisters hardly knew them. When the girls had gone the boys made a grand rush into the mess hall for a final farewell to their comrades. They didn't leave a boy in the hall with a dry eye or an appetite for dinner. Before they went away the cadets went to the hotel to say good-bye to friends stopping there. The broad piazza looked like a spring fashion plate. The girls teased the boys about their tall hats and led them around Flirtation Walk to the steamboat wharf. There was not a mishap or an annoying incident in the day's exercises. Everybody could see all that was to be seen and hear all that was to be heard. No one in the crowd thought of grumbling. Lieut. Gillmore, who had charge of the arrangements, made his plans and saw that they were carried out."

Many people were disappointed at the silence of Gen. Sheridan. Seven members were recommended for the Engineers, viz., Hale, Sandford, Chittenden, Gillette, Gaillard, Taylor and Hibert. Fortunately, there are vacancies and to spare for the remaining thirty members of the class.

President Arthur arrived at 11 A. M., on Friday, and remained the guest of General Merritt until the following afternoon. A reception was given him at Gen. Merritt's, followed by a review of the Corps of Cadets. During the afternoon a lunch party was given by Chaplain Postlethwaite to the President and his party, Secretary Lincoln, Gen. Sheridan, Judge Rollins of New York and Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, Gen. Merritt and other officers on the post also attending.

#### THE ALUMNI MEETING.

The Association of Graduates held their meeting in the afternoon of Friday, and their alumni dinner in the evening. The following graduates attended the dinner:

Craighill.....	59. Chaplain.....
Jones.....	40. Denison.....
Bacon.....	70. Cass.....
Gillespie.....	62. Case.....
Kendrick.....	33. Wilson.....
Line.....	51. Palfrey.....
Merritt.....	38. Andrews.....
Trimble.....	22. Briggs.....
Sawtelle.....	54. Shepherd.....
Harris.....	61. Hazen.....
Payne.....	65. Gilligan.....
Allen.....	64. Ruggles.....
Austin.....	28. Mott.....
Taylor.....	73. Fuller.....
Michie.....	63. Tillman.....
French.....	70. Price.....
Black.....	77. Augur.....
Vogdes.....	57. Braden.....
Haden.....	77. Fleibeger.....
Ehninger.....	46. Day.....
Bigelow.....	77. Keyes.....
Webster.....	66. Reid.....
Gillmore.....	73. Swaine.....
Slocum.....	52. Galbraith, W. W.
Parker.....	70. Brown, O. J.
Simpson.....	75. Harlow.....
Pettit.....	78. Caldwell.....
Arden.....	35. Sheridan.....
Robinson.....	62. Tower.....
McCalmon.....	42. Dorst.....
Birnie.....	72. Simonds.....
Bas.....	68. Scriven.....
Abbot.....	54. Comstock.....
Day.....	23. Murray.....
Fairfax.....	70. Martin.....
Griner.....	35. Greene.....
Gregory.....	55. Martin.....
Patterson.....	77. Davies.....
Dowd.....	76. Stanton.....
Howard.....	78. Thompson.....

The regular toasts were "Our Alma Mater," responded to by Prof. Kendrick in a very eloquent address.

"The Army and Navy," responded to by General Horace Porter in one of his happy after-dinner speeches.

Prof. Kendrick took charge of the meeting, and called out a number for impromptu speeches. Among them were General McCalmon, General Rosecrans, General Slocum, General Tower, Mr. W. S. Chapman, General Palfrey, Judge Mosher, of the Board of Visitors, and Mr. Whitehead, one of the invited guests. Lieutenant Pettit and Burr favored the gathering with several appropriate songs. Including invited guests, there were 90 at the dinner.

The class supper of the graduating class took place at Delmonico's, New York, on Saturday evening last, continuing from eight until midnight, and was attended by all the members, except two who were unavoidably absent. Messrs. Hartigan, Niven, and Chopin, former members of the class, were present as guests. The supper was, of course, all that anybody could ask for. The tables were tastefully decorated with military emblems, and at each plate a tiny coffee cup and saucer, beautifully hand painted and bearing the class crest and name of the member, was placed as a souvenir of the occasion. The usual toasts were given, and responded to with much spirit and feeling; but, notwithstanding the abundance of good cheer and champagne, it is positively asserted that there was no one who was not as self-possessed as when under the care of "General" Spurgin, at West Point.

The examination of the candidates for admission is progressing rapidly and will be finished this week. Twenty have failed to report—twelve of these, however, are alternates. Another colored boy from Ohio is among the number. We trust that the public service has not absorbed all the available white men from that State.

The corps moved into Camp Church on Tuesday morning, with Cadets Bettens, Craighill, Cole, and Kuhn commanding the companies, and with Cadet Carson for adjutant and Cadet Gilman for quartermaster. Lieut. Farrow is to have charge of the instruction in swimming during the summer, and Lieut. French has been detailed to duty in the department of tactics. Capt. Augur and Lieut. Brown have gone to Vermont to purchase horses for the Government. The orders in reference to hazing are very strict, and the custom so long practiced is practically abolished. The close of the academic year shows the Academy to be in a very prosperous condition, and well worthy of the confidence and support of the country.

#### ADDRESS OF GENERAL CROOK TO THE GRADUATES.

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class of 1884: To the kindness of the Lieutenant-General of the Army I am indebted for the opportunity which enables me to meet you personally, and also to revisit, after an absence of thirty-two years, the scenes of my own elementary training and to note the changes and improvements which time has wrought.

The report of the Faculty is evidence that during the past four years you have become proficient in the course of study of this Academy, and that in graduating therefrom you are qualified to enter upon your new and enlarged sphere of duties as officers of the Army. It is therefore my privilege at the outset of your career to extend to you my congratulations and to welcome you to the profession whose function is the protection and defence of the national honor and interests.

In doing this it seems to me fitting that I should give you a few words of advice, based upon my experience in the career which you have adopted as your life work.

During your term of duty at this Academy you have been accustomed to regular and systematic employment of your time. Habits of methodical application are not easily

formed, and when they have become a custom should never be given up—but should be followed through life. You start with this advantage, which is no mean qualification for success. Young officers upon graduation are too much inclined, when relieved from the strictness of discipline, which is necessary in all military schools, to throw off all restraint, to give up books and study and relapse into habits of carelessness; and in a few years lose the best results which have been acquired by years of discipline. You need hardly be reminded that what you have learned is but the ground work of what is necessary to make you soldiers. You have learned to obey—this is the first requisite; you are proficient in all martial exercises and have become acquainted with the theories upon which the art of war is based. The practical knowledge of your profession can only be learned from experience. There are no details incident to a soldier's life too minute to be of service, no duty too trivial to be well done, and it should be your endeavor to do everything you are called upon to perform in the most conscientious manner.

The feeding, clothing, sheltering and transportation of troops are important matters which have fully taxed the minds of our greatest soldiers in the past, and without intimate knowledge on these subjects, which can only be obtained by the most careful study and observation, no one can hope to be a great soldier in the future. Every year adds to the world's knowledge something of value. Able men are constantly writing the results of their own mental labor and it should be your determination to become thoroughly familiar with everything that can make you in any way the better qualified for emergencies.

Perhaps the greatest fault observable in young soldiers is idleness and mental indolence. Unfortunately these are faults to which the young graduates from West Point are especially liable to fall victims. They are too apt to consider their future as certain, to think of their years of study, as years of drudgery. They often find upon joining their commands that their duties are light and apparently unimportant, and for lack of occupation fall into habits which though pleasant in themselves and perhaps harmless when indulged in moderation, soon become tyrants, and unfit men for methodical work. I don't wish to be understood that your physical training should be neglected and I would encourage young officers to become skillful in all field sports, hunting, fishing, or riding, as their taste dictates: in fact, any occupation which adds to health or physical vigor should be fostered. Study the country in the vicinity of your posts, learn its geography, its geological formation; acquaint yourselves with its mineral wealth, its animal and vegetable life, and in short, all its resources. This will all tend to make you good topographers, by which I do not mean merely that you will be able to delineate on paper a country with which you are familiar, but that you will be able to know from certain physical peculiarities, such as the trend of the mountains and the directions of water courses, the general conditions of a country that you are not personally familiar with. There is no one branch of study more important than this, or that stands higher among the requirements which make the great general. Nor is there one which will be more useful in your military service on the frontier.

Great and powerful as is our country, standing as it does in the first rank among nations, its Army is numerically weak. We are a handful as compared with the vast armaments of European Powers. The genius of our institutions does not look kindly on the spectacle of armed men and frowning fortresses in time of peace. It is neither necessary, nor advisable to withdraw men from civil life and make them non-producers. Our Government, unlike that of most foreign nations, is not paternal. In this land we have no subjects, all are equally free and all are citizens; you are not only soldiers but citizens as well, and as such are amenable to the military code, and also to the laws of the State or Territory in which it may be your fortune to be stationed. The armed and uniformed soldier represents force in its highest form, the strength and power of the State to enforce its laws; to be used as its last resort. It may become your duty in obedience to the orders of the President of the United States to assist the civil authorities in periods of excitement in quelling riots, or repressing turbulence. Such duty will test to the utmost your qualities of discretion and self-reliance, and will require the utmost delicacy of management.

The American citizen is rightly jealous of his proud position and brooks no interference with his rights. There is an innate dislike of bayonet rule. It is your duty to be prepared to act intelligently in such emergencies, and the whole subject in all its various phases should be studied with the utmost care. It should be remembered that always, except when amid the clash of arms the laws are silent, the civil law is supreme; you cannot therefore be ignorant of its fundamental principles without grave fault.

From the geographical position of our country it can hardly be monopolyed by a foreign foe. There is with us no need of armies to repress the tendency of the age towards self-government; therefore in the future, as in the past, the Army is likely to be hardly more than a National Police, scarcely sufficient to weakly garrison our scattered frontier posts. In the past the Army has been mainly occupied in protecting our rapidly advancing frontier from the attacks of hostile Indians. It has been the pioneer of our civilization; and has rendered possible the settlement of our western plains and the development of the vast resources of the far West. Now the Indian question is practically solved, we have no frontier, and the unarmed emigrant may make his home and rear his family safe from harm and without need of protection from savage foe in any portion of our fair land.

Though our Nation is so powerful and prosperous, and no danger threatens the integrity of our Union, we have hardly yet recovered from the throes of a great conflict. Less than twenty years ago, even patriots, at times, despaired of the republic; battles were lost and won on our own soil, and thousands of armed men grappled with each other in the heat of war. Our skies are bright and no clouds portend danger in the future, and your lives will probably be spared the shock of arms that your Fathers shared, but nevertheless, it is our duty to be prepared for the possibilities of the future. The safety of our Nation will always depend upon the brave hearts and strong arms of its sons, and the bugle call to arms, the signal of danger to the Nation, will in the time to come as in the past, bring together thousands upon thousands, in serried ranks eager to do their country's service. In such hour of peril it may be to you young gentlemen that the Nation will look for its military leaders. You have been selected from all sections of the country, carefully educated at one of the best military schools in the world, at the expense of the Nation, and it has a right to expect that you will not fail in time of need.

The true soldier is the noblest type of manhood. He is not the brutal savage fighting for love of slaughter and plunder; neither is he the mercenary tool of despotism carrying out the orders of a privileged class; with us he is simply a citizen, invested with all the rights enjoyed by his fellows, and subject to all the laws made for their protection, but he also represents the majesty of the Government which the people themselves have erected. He is the conservative element in our society which, without fear, partiality or partisan bias, must carry out the laws made for the common benefit. That he may carry out these laws with intelligence it is necessary that he should understand them; conse-

quantly, I cannot urge upon you too strongly a careful reflection upon the constitution and laws of our country. I don't mean that you commit to memory, and repeat like parrots the statutes and regulations, but rather that you diligently inquire into, absorb and digest the great principles underlying our institutions, which have built up an empire from the handful of chilled and famine-stricken fugitives from civil and religious oppression who landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620; and which have made the United States an oasis of liberty and equality in a desert of old-time intolerance; an oasis towards which turn the admiring and friendly eyes of millions of noble souls throughout the world. You have been taught the elements of war, but do not forget that your constant thought must be the preservation of peace. With peace must come the general prosperity in which you, as individuals, are to share; you are not warriors so much as you are policemen guarding the national interests and prosperity. As I have said before there is no longer a frontier, and war with the Indian tribes can never again assume formidable dimensions. The savage is hemmed in by civilization, and he sees that the inevitable must be faced. He is more ready to abandon his old habits and accept civilization than civilization is to accept him. With all his faults, and he has many, the American Indian is not half so black as he has been painted. He is cruel in war, treacherous at times, and not over cleanly. But so were our forefathers. His nature, however, is responsive to a treatment which assures him that it is based upon justice, truth, honesty and common sense. It is not impossible that with a fair and square system of dealing with him, the American Indian would make a better citizen than many who neglect the duties and abuse the privileges of that proud title.

It no doubt will be the lot of many of your number to serve with or near the Indians, and to such I say that too much care cannot be taken in your early association with them. Make them no promises which you cannot fulfill; make no statements you cannot verify. When difficulties arise, as they occasionally will, endeavor to be well informed of all the circumstances of the case, that your action may be powerful and convincing, because just and impartial. Let the Indian see that you administer one law for both the white-skinned and the red-skinned, that you do this without regard for praise or censure, and you will gain his confidence because you have shown yourself worthy of it. The rest will be easy. Don't expect too much at once, and don't lose courage or patience on account of backsliding. He should be encouraged to work and to save. The man who works and saves is fast leaving savagery behind him. You will find that the Indian has no rights which our people are compelled to respect. The benefit of laws which protect the white man are not extended to the Indian. Even the Courts are closed to him, and to secure him common justice and protect him from outrage will frequently require all your intelligence, courage and energy.

In no branch of human knowledge are constant thought and observation so indispensable as in the military art. While the principles of strategy have not changed since the days of Hannibal and Caesar, the means by which those principles are to be applied and carried out, are receiving each day improvement and development. To the military student, except as a study of strategy, the history of ancient wars has ceased to be instructive. The result of the forty years of Pacific war, could now be accomplished in as many days. As the world has progressed in civilization and intelligence wars have become less frequent. Brains are fast taking the place of bullets.

The Mexican war was fought scarcely more than a generation ago, yet in that generation what wonderful changes have been made! Troops have been concentrated by railways, instead of by the slow method of marching, orders are flashed over telegraph wires, instead of being carried by mounted couriers, breech loading arms have taken the place of the flint-lock musket, and improvements beyond computation effected in every detail relating to the care and comfort of soldiers in camp, on the march, on the battlefield and in hospitals. You have thus far simply laid the foundation for your education in life, and those who are content to risk their future on what they have learned at the Academy are doomed to insignificance. It requires constant work to keep up with current events. You should endeavor to think in advance of others. The tendency of modern military thought is ever onward and upward. It is certainly within the range of possibility that some of you young men may be called upon to solve and master problems in which all the intricate complications of electricity, dynamite and steam power must be met and overcome.

The Army must always be an important element in the machinery of our Government. It will always be necessary to have a conservative body free from partisan feeling to enforce the majority of our laws in periods of great excitement, and to serve as a nucleus round which an army of volunteers may rally in time of war.

The last twenty-five years have witnessed a gradual change in our method of Government, though its theory is the same. The inexorable logic of experience has taught us that fifty millions of people with all the diversified interests incident to our growth and the vast extent of our country, cannot be governed by the system of laws which sufficed when we numbered but four millions, and the Alleghenies were our western boundary. From a struggling confederacy of weak States we have become a great Republic, with a Government strong enough to hold our States together, and make foreign States respect us.

You are commencing life in the most important era in our country's existence. We have to-day no rival in point of general prosperity and intelligence in the world. If the progress of the next fifty years keeps pace with that of the half century just past, it is impossible to predict the grandeur of our future. Your years of your life have been passed amidst scenes which recall to every patriot's heart the perilous days of the Revolution, when the fate of the struggling colonies hung by a thread; on every hand you behold monuments and memorials of the heroic souls who in the fierce breath of war have helped to mould into beauty, strength and symmetry the destinies of this great nation. Let their aims be yours, and though it may not be your fortune to take that prominent part in history which they did, you will not have lived in vain.

#### AN ARMY WEDDING.

A despatch from Milwaukee referring to the recent marriage there of Capt. O. W. Budd, 4th Cav., to Miss Margaret Sanderson, which we reported last week, says: "The present of the bride's father was \$25,000 in Government bonds. From the church the bridal party drove to the spacious home of the Sandersons, which was brilliantly illuminated, and here were soon gathered a select company consisting of the immediate relatives of the family, the guests from out of town and the Army friends of the groom, and an informal, but most gracious and graceful reception was accorded. The Army guests were Colonel J. W. Barlow and Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Misner, wife of Colonel Misner, 4th Cavalry; Captain Chas. King and Mrs. King, Major C. C. MacConnell and his fiancee, Miss Britt. The evening passed rapidly in mirth, music and feasting. The supper was a triumph of Conroy's and was enlivened by lavishly applauded speech and sentiment. Mr. Scott toasting the hostess in words of unaffected grace, Mr. Sanderson responding for her in terms that made the room ring with laughter, and Captain King in his response to the toast 'To the Army' bringing down the house with an eloquent cavalry welcome to the bride. Up-stairs a room was set apart for private exhibition of the presents which in number and value and beauty were never excelled in the West. Floral offerings of most graceful design were in every available nook and corner, the intertwined initials of the groom and bride, the crossed sabres of the Fourth Cavalry and the flag of our country being prominent features. After supper the guests were given beautiful little silken 'guidons' as souvenirs, those of the immediate bridal party being embroidered with their names in gold. The groomsmen carry away dainty little scarf pins of single daisies in gold and white enamel, while each bridesmaid retains as her trophy from the groom a miniature cavalry sabre in gold. In three weeks, on their return from their wedding tour, Captain and Mrs. Budd will have a series of brilliant receptions at the home of her parents, and late in the fall will join the regiment at Fort Grant, Arizona."

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

#### WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

##### North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at New York June 16, from Norfolk, Va.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Key West, Fla., May 18.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. Wilkes. At New York.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At New York.

**VALDARIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At New York.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At New York.

##### South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm'l. Thomas S. Phelps.

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. a. n. a. s.) En route to the U. S. Left St. Helena, May 6, for Montevideo, as reported by cable. Expected at New York in September next.

**NIRARIO**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Montevideo, April 29, 1884. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

##### European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**LANCASTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. a. e. a.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. At Athens, Greece, May 22. Would sail on or about May 24 for Messina, from thence would go to Marsella, and thence to the Straits of Gibraltar and to Lisbon.

**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Was to leave Piraeus, Greece, about May 24, for Messina, from thence to Barcelona and the Straits of Gibraltar, and the port of Lisbon.

**KEARNSAGE**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgeman. At Piraeus, Greece, May 14.

##### Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghill. At Sitka, Alaska. Will go to San Francisco, Cal., when relieved by the *Pinta*.

**HARTFORD**, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. a. p. s.) Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. Mail address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island, for repairs. Expects to leave about June 23.

**IROQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Callao, Peru, April 19.

**LACKAWANNA**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, April 19. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. O.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut.-Commander Francis W. Dickins, Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

**WACHUSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Left Valparaiso, April 30, for Coquimbo, to remain in the latter port until May 19, and then go to Iquique.

**SHENANDOAH**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Valparaiso May 5, 1884. Letters addressed to her should be sent to care of American Consul, Panama, U. S. of Columbia.

Captain C. S. Norton reports from Valparaiso, Chile, 8th May, 1884, that having been delayed for several days longer at Monte Video for some repairs, he left there on the 30th March and anchored off the Island of Flores, in the La Plata River, to await an opportunity to swing ship to regulate the compasses. That night it came on to blow a heavy gale from the S. E., which lasted until the morning of April 3, at which time they got under way and made the necessary observations for compass corrections, and took their departure from the light vessel on English Bank for the Straits of Magellan. After clearing all the banks and shoals of the river, the ship was put upon the courses recommended in the instructions, and which were maintained as closely as circumstances would admit until they arrived at Cape Virgins. From April 3 to April 10, they had head winds and calms, until the 6th, when in lat. 41 deg. N. long. 60 deg. W. they encountered a heavy gale from S. E. which lasted during April 7th and part of the 8th, and obtained a force of 8 to 10, with one of the worst seas he ever encountered. The ship was lying to under steam, storm mizzen, and mizzen storm staysails, and part of April 7 with larpsail in the mizzen rigging. On the 7th, when the wind had attained the force of a heavy gale, got up steam in the other boiler, in order to keep her out of the trough of the sea. Under this arrangement she proved herself an excellent sea boat, and behaved remarkably well. Before getting up steam in the second boiler on the 7th a sea broke aboard and broke the sailing launch adrift from her cradle, staving a hole in her bows, breaking the arms of the cradle, and smashing the hammock nettings for sixty feet. This same sea flooded the steerage country and wardroom to some extent, and damaged some paymaster's stores, carrying away stanchions, etc. The launch was saved, however, with difficulty. On April 9 it became calm again. During this gale they were drifted back upon their course, and lost two days in time and sixty tons in coal as far as the voyage was concerned.

They had the coast under their lee and not many miles away when they stopped drifting. Heard afterwards from steamers running from the La Plata to the Straits that they considered this gale to have brought with it the heaviest sea they had ever encountered. During the entire gale the barometer ranged from 28.83 to 30.38 inches, worst weather when highest. On account of light winds, sometimes ahead and seldom fair, was obliged to use both steam and sail until April 12, when they crossed the Sarmiento Bank close to Cape Virgins at midnight and steamed into the Straits of Magellan and anchored in Possession Bay, to await the tide for the first Narrows. At six next morning got under way and passed the first Narrows without difficulty, but before reaching the second Narrows encountered a gale of wind which obliged him to anchor off Cape Gregory, and was detained there 36 hours.

On April 15 got under way and, against a strong S. W. gale, passed the second Narrows and anchored off Sandy Point that evening. There is a large coal bulk belonging to the Pacific Navigation Company (English) anchored in the harbor, from which any quantity of good English coal can be obtained. Fresh beef, mutton and vegetables of excellent quality at very reasonable rates are easily obtainable but no other ship's stores of importance. Pilots are now to be had for the inside passage via the Gulf of Penas, and are almost without exception taken by foreign man-of-war going that way. They charge 75 pounds. We did our own piloting. Completed coaling on April 19 and left Sandy Point and steamed all that night and the next day through the channel and anchored in the port of Aguston on the evening of April 20. On the 21st got under way and steamed into Smythe Channel, and anchored that night in Isthmus Bay. On the evening of April 22 anchored in Porto Bueno; the next evening in Molyneux Sound, and on the 24th arrived at Eden Harbor, to await the proper tide for the passage of English Narrows, the great bugbear of the inner passage. On April 25 got underway and passed through the Narrows to westward of Midchannel Island without the least difficulty or detention. For a stranger, I should certainly advise the west channel, but with a pilot the east channel is safe enough for larger vessels, although much narrower. Up to this time, since leaving Sandy Point, the weather has been pleasant and moderately clear, but the barometer having fallen considerably and the weather thick with rain

squalis, determined to anchor in Grey Harbor instead of going through Midchannel directly into the Gulf of Penas that night, as intended. It was well that they did so, as they were detained over three days by weather which must have been very heavy outside. On April 29, the barometer having risen and the weather cleared, got under way and steamed through the Midchannel that day, and that night entered the Gulf of Penas, having anchored but six times since leaving Sandy Point. Met a little floating ice in Wide Channel, but avoided all of it by going through Chasm Reach, the westward channel. To go my steamer with sufficient speed to make it in her power to select the desirable anchorage at night, this passage presents no great difficulty, even in winter. For long vessels the small, narrow, basin-like anchorages make it difficult sometimes to manoeuvre in them while getting under way, but when once anchored they are safe and snug enough; at least those in which we were. Full steam power is necessary in this passage to vessels of 8 knots speed to make the daily runs on time, to avoid an anxious and, in most parts, dangerous night under way in the lateral channels at this season of the year with less than twelve hours' daylight. Contrary tides and currents have also to be considered in this connection. In comparison to the buffeting, straining and injury which most vessels encounter between Cape Pillar and Gulf of Penas, through the constantly prevailing bad weather of that region, a passage through the lateral channels is but a summer trip so far as anxiety and trouble is concerned. Most foreign man-of-war use them—from 4,000 ton ironclads down—now that pilots are to be had. The Governor of Sandy Point told me that in the course of a few months he expected to erect several beacons and place automatic and other buoys at various prominent points in the straits and channels, but the exact locations had not been determined upon as yet, but would be published in good time. From the Gulf of Penas we had calms and very light airs from the southward until our arrival at Valparaiso on the night of the 5th instant, thirteen days from Sandy Point, including three days' detention at Grey Harbor.

**Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Driscoll.**

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

**ALERT**, † 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Shanghai April 17.

**ENTERPRISE**, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Hong Kong, China, May 6.

**EESEX**, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, May 5, 1884.

**JUNIATA**, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. F. Furnell F. Harrington. At Rose Island, Corea, April 17.

**MONOCACY**, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higgins. At Canton April 19.

**OSSIPPEE**, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. En route for the Asiatic Station, via Suez Canal. Arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, May 27, 1884. All well.

**PALOS**, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gilford. At Shanghai, China, April 17.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. En route for the U. S. Arrived at Port Said, June 16. All well.

**TRINITY**, † 3d rate, 10 guns (f. a. a. s.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Nagasaki, Japan, May 17.

**Apprentice Training Squadron—Commo. Stephen B. Luce.**

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. At Newport, R. I.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Cruiser's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 19 guns, Comdr. Wm. W. Wise. At Portsmouth, N. H., at last accounts.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Trainingship. Address mail to Newport, R. I. At Santa Cruz, Island of Teneriffe, May 12. Was to sail about May 30 for Newport, R. I.

**On Special Service.**

**ALERT**, Arctic Relief vessel, Commander Geo. W. Coffin. Left St. John's May 22.

**ALARM**, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Lieut. W. S. Hughes, Senior Officer. At Washington, D. C.

**BEAR**, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory. Commanding. Arrived at St. John's, N. F., May 2, 1884. Took in coal and sailed May 5.

**CONSTELLATION**, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Norman H. Farquhar. Left Annapolis June 16, on her practice cruise. Will first stop at Hampton Roads, Va.

**DALE**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Chas. D. Sigbee. Left Annapolis, Md., June 16, on her practice cruise. Will first stop at Hampton Roads, Va.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Reeder, Senior Officer. Arrived at New York June 16. The President was on Long Island, and Lieut. Reeder would report to him on his return to the city.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

**NANTUCKET**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Charles McGregor. At New York Navy-yard. The following is a list of her officers: Commander Charles McGregor; Lieut. Joseph G. Eaton; Passed Asst. Surgt., J. M. Edgar; Asst. Paymaster, R. T. M. Ball; Passed Asst. Engineers, Arthur Price and J. R. Edwards; Asst. Engineers, Regnold T. Hall and Albert E. Smith.

**PASSAIC**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

**PINTA**, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at San Diego, June 13.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardsee. At New York Navy-yard. Will receive on board the officers and crews for the *Lancaster* and *Quinnebaug*, on June 24, and will sail on the 26th, weather permitting, for Lisbon, Portugal, and on her arrival there, and after receiving on board the officers and men of those vessels who are to return to the U. S., will return to New York.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At La Union March 25.

**ST. MARY**'s, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. On her summer cruise will visit Gibraltar, Genoa, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, and then come home.

**TALLAPOOSA**, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Merry, commanding. At Port-month, N. H., June 10.

**THETIS**, Arctic Relief Vessel, (flagship of the expedition), Comdr. Winfield S. Schley. Arrived at St. John's, N. F., May 9. Took in coal, and sailed May 11 for Disco.

**Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.**

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

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## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

MAJOR Ben Par'ey Poore, on inquiring into the history of the Marine Band that discourses our national music in Washington, finds that it originated on board the frigate *Constitution*, Commodore Hull, cruising in Mediterranean waters in 1805, and has always been largely composed of Italians.

DANIEL CARRIGAN, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, and Edwin C. Kirkwood, a clerk in the same bureau, were arrested on Tuesday night upon warrants sworn out before Judge Snell by Secretary Chandler, charging them with embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud the Government. The information upon which the warrants were issued is based upon an affidavit made by Henry S. Wetmore, formerly of the Navy, and is to the effect that the persons arrested have, in conjunction with persons outside the department, who are not named, been defrauding the Government, the clerks by issuing vouchers for supplies to which the name of the chief of the bureau was forged, and the outside persons by cashing the vouchers and dividing with the clerks. The amount of which the Government has thus been defrauded is not stated, and does not appear to be known, but it is said that the frauds extend over a period of several years.

A discharged soldier of the Marine Corps made application at Washington on Tuesday to Judge Hagner to become a citizen under the act which provides that a foreigner who has served in the Army may become such on filing application. Judge Hagner said the law did not apply to the Navy, of which the Marine Corps was a part, and, being obliged to take the law as he found it, he could not admit the applicant to citizenship.

SECRETARY Chandler has received a letter from McKay and Dix, of New York, giving the latest reports of the ice conditions near Greenland, obtained from the captain of the bark *Fluorine*, trading between Ivigtut, South Greenland, and Philadelphia, and which has just arrived at the latter port. The *Fluorine* and *Silica* sailed from Hamburg, March 26, and arrived at Arsuk Fjord, April 9, and took refuge in the harbor of Kyrtsalik. The *Silica* was driven north to latitude 63 deg. north, longitude 54 deg. west, where she encountered broken ice and a belt of ice 10 miles broad. She sailed along a pack 50 miles, which was so high one could not see over it.

At the recent annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects in London, Mr. Yarrow described an electrical launch. The advantage of employing electricity as a means of propulsion was to obviate noise and enable small torpedo boats to harass an enemy's fleet during the night, but it is not economical, as not more than 50 per cent. of the power originally used in charging the batteries could be recovered and applied to revolve the shaft of the screw.

The Speaker laid before the House, June 14, the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to House resolution calling for information as to the names of the vessels taken to pieces under authority of Congress and it was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department. The Secretary says that the full receipts for completed sales have been \$380,065. The expenditures for breaking up the *Connecticut* and *Canandaigua* have been \$40,768, leaving a balance of \$339,277. On April 18 \$200,000 of this sum was formally covered into the Treasury, leaving \$139,277 subject to draft. As soon as it may be ascertained what amounts will be necessary to take to pieces any old vessel which it may be decided to dispose of, all balances will be covered in as "miscellaneous receipts." The Board of Inspection and Survey has recommended the taking to pieces of the following vessels: *Colossus* at New York; *Massachusetts* at Portsmouth, N. H.; *Pennsylvania* at Boston, and *Jane* at New York. The Department desires to be directed by Congress concerning the best method of disposing of the ships.

The industrious clerks of the office of Detail, Navy Department, are now engaged upon the semi-annual Navy Register. It will make its appearance as usual early in July.

The Navy Department was informed this week that a vessel will probably sail from Copenhagen, on July 16, for Disco, Greenland. Arrangements are accordingly being made to forward by it letters sent to the department before June 25, intended for the officers and men of the Greely relief expedition of 1884 and for Lieutenant Greely and his party, as it is believed that there is a chance of their delivery.

The Examining Board for Engineer Officers of the Navy, Chief Engineer Hibbert president, has removed its quarters from the Second National Bank building, to a handsomely furnished office in the New Post Office on Chestnut Street. As there was not an appropriation to renew the lease for the old quarters it was intended to transfer the board to Washington, but as the Postmaster General kindly provides the office mentioned, the board is enabled to remain in Philadelphia.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

JUNE 16.—Boatswain Jeremiah Harding, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on June 25.

JUNE 17.—Sailmaker Geo. C. Boerum, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on June 30.

JUNE 18.—Assistant Surgeon Philip Leach, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenants Bernard O. Scott, Alexander Sharp and John A. Shearman having concluded their examinations for promotion, to proceed to their homes and wait orders.

Lieutenant A. B. Wyckoff, to temporary duty at the Navy Department on June 30.

Pay Inspector Thomas T. Caswell, to the Hartford on June 30, and as Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific Station.

Chief Engineer Richard M. Bartleman, to report on June 24 for a passage in the Powhatan, and on arrival at Lisbon to report for duty on board the Lancaster.

Paymaster R. S. McConnell and Boatswain Alexander McCone to report for a passage on the Powhatan on June 24, and on arrival at Lisbon to report for duty on board the Quinnebaug.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. F. Bingham and Asst. Engineer Chas. E. Manning to report for duty on board the Powhatan, and on arrival at Lisbon to report for duty on board the Quinnebaug.

Carpenter Geo. E. Anderson, to report for duty on board the Powhatan, and on arrival at Lisbon to report for duty on board the Lancaster.

JUNE 20.—Assistant Engineers W. O. Chrisman and Wm. B. Dunning, from the Quinnebaug, and ordered to Powhatan.

## DETACHED.

JUNE 14.—Lieutenant Sidney H. May, from the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, on June 17, and ordered to report for duty on the Powhatan June 25, and on arrival at Lisbon to report for duty on board the Lancaster.

JUNE 16.—Passed Assistant Engineers L. W. Wooster, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Charles W. Rae, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the Powhatan, and on arrival at Lisbon to report for duty on board the Lancaster.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to special duty at Chester, Pa.

JUNE 17.—Boatswain Thos. W. Brown, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker John C. Herbert, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., June 30, and ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis.

Surgeon J. M. Flint, from special duty at the Smithsonian Institute and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer Albatross.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. Herndon, from the Fish Commission steamer Albatross and ordered to special duty at Washington, D. C.

JUNE 18.—Passed Asst. Engineers Absalom Kirby and John A. Tobin, Asst. Engineer Goodl H. Bell, Boatswain Peter Johnson, Carpenter Milton F. Roberts and Sailmaker J. W. Wingate, from the Powhatan and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Chas. H. Jones, from the receiving ship St. Louis and ordered to duty on the Powhatan on June 24, and on arrival at Lisbon to the Lancaster.

Lieutenant Commander John Schouler, from the Naval Academy, June 23, and ordered to take passage on the Powhatan on June 24, and on arrival at Lisbon to report for duty as Executive of the Lancaster.

Lieutenant Frederick Singer, from the receiving ship Vermont, on June 23, and ordered to duty on board the Powhatan, June 24, and on arrival at Lisbon to report for duty on board the Quinnebaug.

Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen and Acting Carpenter F. S. Sheppard, from the receiving ship Vermont, on June 23, and ordered to take passage on the Powhatan, on June 24, and on arrival at Lisbon to report for duty on board the Quinnebaug.

Lieutenant F. F. Fletcher, from special duty, June 23, and ordered to duty on board the Powhatan, June 24, and on arrival at Lisbon to report for duty on board the Quinnebaug.

Lieutenant E. W. Sturdy, from the Nautical Almanac Office, June 23, and ordered to duty on board the Powhatan, June 24, and on arrival at Lisbon to the Quinnebaug.

Lieutenants Duncan Kennedy, Wm. P. Potter and H. N. Manney and Passed Asst. Engineer A. B. Caniga, from the Naval Academy, June 23, and ordered to duty on the Powhatan, June 24, and on arrival at Lisbon to the Lancaster.

Lieutenants Chas. S. Sperry, N. T. Houston and John B. Briggs, from the Naval Academy, June 23, and ordered to duty on the Powhatan, June 24, and on arrival at Lisbon to the Quinnebaug.

Lieutenants N. J. K. Patch and James D. Adams, and Chaplain L. David A. Tribon, from the Powhatan on her arrival at Lisbon and ordered to the Lancaster.

Pay Inspector H. M. Denniston, from the Hartford, as Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific Station, on June 30, and ordered to settle accounts then wait orders.

Ensigns A. N. Wood and A. C. Almy, from the Powhatan, on June 24, and ordered to the Nina.

JUNE 19.—Lieutenants Arthur P. Osborn, Wm. P. Day and G. A. Merriam, and Ensigns James T. Smith and Passed Asst. Engineer James A. Chasmar, from the Quinnebaug and ordered to the Powhatan.

Lieutenants Chas. T. Hutchins and Samuel L. Graham, Ensigns John G. Quinby, B. C. Dent and Wm. A. Thom, Passed Asst. Surgeons John C. Boyd and James E. Gardner, Chaplain Wm. F. Morrison, Passed Asst. Engineer W. A. H. Allen, Asst. Engineer Walter F. Worthington, Boatswain Edward Bonnal, Carpenter Wm. G. Barry, Sailmaker Daniel G. Brayton, from the Lancaster and ordered to the Powhatan.

Lieutenant Commander James M. Forsyth and Chief Engineer Wm. S. Stamm, from the Lancaster and to take passage home on the Powhatan, and on her arrival at New York to await orders.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Geo. A. Deering, from the Quinnebaug and ordered to take passage on the Powhatan, and on her arrival at New York to settle accounts then wait orders.

Boatswain Wm. G. Topkins, Carpenter H. M. Griffiths and Sailmaker Chas. E. Minter, from the Quinnebaug, to take passage on the Powhatan, and on her arrival at New York to wait orders.

These orders will be sent out by Captain Beardlee, of the Powhatan, to be delivered to Rear-Admiral Baldwin.

Lieutenant George H. Peters, from special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, June 23, and ordered to the Vandalia June 24.

Lieutenant Oscar W. Lowry, from the Kearsarge and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

Lieutenant Wm. A. Hadden, from the Kearsarge and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant James K. Cogswell, from the Vandalia and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Geo. R. Clark has reported his return home, having been detached from the Wachusett, Paolo Station, on June 11, and has been placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 20.—Passed Asst. Engineer William L. Nicoll, to re-entering ship Vermont.

Commodores S. P. Quackenbush and Earl English, Lieutenant Robert H. McLean, and Ensign George R. Clark, to examination for promotion.

Pay Director Fulton to continue present duties at Mare Island, until August 31.

## COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant (Junior grade) Asher H. Baker to be a Lieutenant from January 10, 1884.

## NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

Nominations in the Journal of last week were confirmed on Thursday. Nomination of Commodore Phelps is still pending.

## PROMOTED.

Paymaster A. S. Kenny has passed the examination for promotion to Pay Inspector.

## RESIGNED.

Naval Cadets C. T. Phillips and F. D. Webster, from June 18, 1884.

## REVOKED.

The orders of Pay Director James D. Murray to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Ensign O. G. Dodge, for duty at Red Bluff, Cal., connected with the U. S. Geological Survey, and ordered to Fort Wingate, N. M., for temporary duty connected with the Geological expedition, and when completed to return and resume present duties.

## BOARDS APPOINTED.

Commodore S. B. Luce has been appointed President of a Board to investigate and report upon the comparative merits of asphaltic and bituminous coal for ordinary naval uses, to ascertain the price of said coals and the readiness with

which they may be procured in all parts of the world. Capt. D. B. Harmony, Lieut. Commander C. F. Goodrich and Chief Engineers C. H. Baker and F. G. McLean members of the board.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commander Frederick Pearson, at present in Paris, France, extended six months.

## CHANGES ON NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Naval Cadets F. K. Hill, transferred from the Vandalia to the Swartara, and Naval Cadet R. O. Orsay, from the Swartara to the Vandalia on June 16.

## CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending June 18, 1884:

Charles H. Smith, Ship's Corporal, March 18, U. S. S. Enterprise, at Kobe, Japan.

Daniel Green, Ordinary Seaman, (app.) April 27, U. S. S. Enterprise, Bleihaus Passage, Canton River, China.

John Brown, Ordinary Seaman, May 1, U. S. S. Trenton, at sea, near Hong Kong, China.

Walker Samuel, Seaman, May 30, U. S. S. Dale, at Severn River, Annapolis, Md.

Timothy Howard, 1st class Fireman, June 8, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eldridge Mather Lawhorne, Marine, June 10, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Felix Cassidy, Gunner, June 8, Navy-yard, Boston Mass.

## MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant Geo. F. Bates was detached June 17 from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to the Vandalia.

Captain A. S. Taylor, to command marine guard of the Powhatan, and upon arrival on European station to command guard of the Lancaster.

First Lieutenant Randolph Dickins, to the Powhatan, June 24, and on arrival on the European station to command guard of the Quinnebaug.

Second Lieutenant Henry C. Haines, to the Powhatan, June 24, and on arrival on the European station to Lancaster.

## SUMMER CRUISE OF NAVAL CADETS.

The practice ships *Constellation* and *Dale*, with naval cadets on board, left Annapolis at 8 o'clock Monday morning, Commander N. H. Farquhar commanding the former and Commander C. D. Sigbee the latter. Sunday, in adjusting the rudder of the *Dale*, rotten wood was discovered, the taffrail being almost entirely decayed. There was hardly any sound wood found to hang the rudder to. This led to an examination, when more rotten wood was discovered in the bow. The vessel will go to Hampton Roads for inspection, to determine whether it can proceed on the cruise. The cruise will be along the North Atlantic Coast, and will probably occupy two months and a half.

Lieut.-Commander Charles M. Thomas left Saturday for duty as executive officer on the *Hartford*. Lieut.-Commander J. E. Craig has taken temporary charge of the ships, and will be relieved by Lieut. Horace Elmer during the summer. Lieut.-Commander Benjamin P. Lambertson, of the *Vandalia*, it is said, will assume permanent command of the ships after the vacation.

The orders of Paymaster B. W. Allen have been so far modified as to allow him to remain at the Naval Academy until the 1st of August, instead of leaving on the 30th of July.

The summer cruise of the cadets will terminate August 28, after which the students will be given a month's leave of absence. The first term for the years 1884-85 begins October 1. Examination of candidates for admission as cadets takes place September 1. The course for the summer cruise will be about the same as last year. A month will be spent at sea. The ships on the return are expected to reach the coasts by the 14th of August and Annapolis by the 28th of August.

As an outcome of the recent hazing at the Naval Academy one of the fourth class men has been quarantined for three months because, it is charged, he admonished one of his classmates who was "hazed" to abstain from testifying against the hazers.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us that: "Captain D. B. Hodgdon, U. S. R. M., has been detached from the command of the U. S. Revenue steamer *McCulloch*, at Charleston, S. C., and ordered to the *Perry* on Lake Erie. Captain Hodgdon was serving on the Pacific Coast when the Territory of Alaska was turned over to the United States, and under the orders of the late Captain William A. Howard and Captain J. W. White, U. S. R. M., participated actively in arduous duties along the bleak, almost unknown coast, as well as in the interior. Captain Hodgdon, then First Lieutenant, took charge of a scientific exploring party, who, after innumerable adventures and hardships, succeeded in planting the American and Customs Revenue flag at the summit of an active volcano. They explored a broad expanse never before trod by white men, securing a vast amount of valuable data, at the imminent peril of their lives. Upon their return they were given a banquet by their brother officers, who had given them up for lost. Capt. Hodgdon has served on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts, securing for himself an enviable reputation in Marine circles for his prompt and energetic exertions in succoring seamen and vessels in distress. He leaves many friends in Charleston who will look back with pleasure and find regret on his short and pleasant sojourn amongst them."

## FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR Admiral John Lee Davis, commanding the Asiatic squadron, reports to the Navy Department under date of Hong Kong, May 6, that the *Enterprise* arrived at Canton April 17, with Minister Young on board, and at Hong Kong May 1; the *Trenton* with the Korean Embassy board also arrived the same day. The Minister Nun Yong Ik was profuse in his compliments to the captain and officers of the *Trenton* for their kindness to him. The *Trenton* was to leave for Korea, via Nagasaki, about May 10, and to report at Chefoo June 10 for duty. After the ceremonies attending the landing of the Korean Embassy the *Junius* was to proceed to Shanghai and the *Aleri* was to be sent to Korea. The Korean government again gave its consent for the vessels of the squadron to survey on that coast, requesting to be supplied with copies of the charts made. The *Aleri* will continue the work commenced by the *Junius*.

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**7TH REGIMENT BAND N. G. S. N. Y.—C. A. CAPPA, BAND Leader. Orchestra and Military Band.**  
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The sub-committee of the House Appropriation Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation, having been giving a good deal of consideration, this week, to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, regarding the abolition of the Coast and Geodetic Survey as a separate service, and the transfer of its hydrographic work to the Navy Department. It is believed that they will include such an item in the bill when reported to the full committee, though the officers of the Coast Survey and their friends are strongly antagonizing the transfer, and it will be a hard matter to get the full committee to consent to the proposition, and even more difficult to get it through the House. Those friendly to the transfer argue that the scientific survey of the coast has now been virtually completed; that the work which remains to be done is mostly hydrographic work, and that it can be performed by the Navy Department as efficiently as by the Survey Bureau, and with a great gain in economy.

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### THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Appropriation Committee completed consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill on Monday, and on the same day reported it to the Senate, with the following changes made in the financial part of the bill as it came from the House: The amount of the bill as passed the House is \$24,244,450; Increase made by the Senate committee (net), \$295,000; amount of appropriations for 1884, \$24,581,250; amount of deficiency in the pay of the Army for 1884, provided in deficiency bill now pending, \$275,000; the bill as reported is less than the estimates for 1885, \$2,350,658.91; less than the appropriations for 1884, including deficiency, \$416,800; the Senate committee's increase is for the pay of the Army, \$315,000; for medical and hospital supplies, \$35,000. Its reductions are: For quarters for the non-commissioned staff of the Army, \$25,000; for construction of quarters for hospital stewards, etc., \$15,000; for field steel guns and metal carriages, \$15,000.

The clause in the bill as it was originally reported to the House allowing \$1,000 additional pay to the officer in command of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth is restored. The provision allowing commutation of quarters to commissioned officers is amended so as to provide that the disbursements shall be made under regulations of the Secretary of War. The clause reducing the Pay Corps to twenty-eight members is changed so as to place the number at thirty-five, as follows: One Paymaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General; two Asst. Paymasters General, with the rank of Colonel; three Deputy Paymasters General, with the rank of Lieut. Col., and twenty-nine Paymasters, with the rank of Major. The proviso that officers of the Pay Corps who have served twenty years can upon their own application be placed upon the retired list, is retained, with an amendment providing that the 20 years' service shall be as a commissioned officer in the Pay Department. The following provision is also added to this section of the bill:

*Provided further, That nothing herein shall be construed to change the present relative rank of any officer now in the Pay Corps: And provided further, That section 1225 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the detail of officers of the Army to act as presidents, superintendents, and professors of colleges and universities, be so amended as to read, "but the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed forty at any time," instead of thirty, as now provided by act of July 5, 1876, amendatory of said section.*

The clause which provides that all sales of subsistence supplies to enlisted men shall be made at cost price is stricken out. To this section of the bill the following proviso is inserted:

*Provided, That the purchases made by the commissary of*

*cadets at West Point, from the funds appropriated for the pay of cadets, shall, as far as practicable, be made upon public advertisement, as for other Army supplies, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may adopt.*

The words "West of the Mississippi" in the provision allowing fuel in kind to officers when on duty at any military post or station, is stricken out, also the clause relating to Army transportation over land grant railroads, and the item directing that no repairs shall be made to any building or military post where the expenditure exceeds \$500, without the approval of the Secretary of War.

To the following clause, providing for payment of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, the words printed in italics have been added: "That not more than \$1,500,000 of the sums appropriated by this act shall be paid out for the services of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those heretofore paid out of the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, Army transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage."

The clause abolishing the office or employment of forage and wagon master is stricken out, and the appropriation of \$25,000 for quarters for non-commissioned officers; also the appropriation of \$15,000 for construction of quarters for hospital stewards as recommended by the Surgeon General. The section relating to the Medical Department is amended so as to make \$36,000 of the appropriation of this department available for civilian employees, instead of \$34,000 as passed by the House. The clause in the paragraph providing that medical officers shall take rank and precedence in accordance with date of commission or appointment is stricken out.

The item of \$15,000 for field guns and metal carriage is stricken out.

To the last page of the bill the following proviso is added as an additional section:

*Sec. 2. That the governor of the Soldiers' Home near Washington shall have authority to employ musicians and to purchase instruments for a band to be used for the benefit of said home, under the jurisdiction and control of the governor of the same. Said governor shall have authority to detail inmates of the home for the purpose of making up the said band, if any such inmates may desire to be enrolled as musicians therein. The expense of said band and instruments shall be paid out of the fund known as the "Soldiers' Home fund." Provided, That the annual expense of said band shall not exceed the cost of a regimental band for the Army.*

### SUGGESTIONS FOR ARMY COMFORT.

In an article on "Morning Reports and Afternoon Speculations," in the Journal of the United Service Institution, Lt. Col. Henry W. Closson, 5th Artillery, recalls the days when a 2d lieutenant got along very comfortably on \$62 a month, and Private Atkins on \$11 a month; when recruits were humiliated by being compelled to wear the old forage cap, and a coat to which the company tailor manfully struggled to impart some style; when the leather stock choked the soldier, and the daily rasp of the razor kept his hide tender, and when four men were bunked in the space now allotted to one.

Though all this has changed for the better, there is still room for improvement, in the Colonel's opinion. A cookery school is wanted, an iron bedstead that can be folded in the middle during the day to increase barrack space, with the addition of a substantial mattress and a double cover. Flank casemates in which men are housed, worse than the cattle of a respectable farmer, should be done away with; the paper designed for the reading room for Private Atkins's benefit should not be allowed to accumulate in the Adjutant's office, and every post be supplied with a fair library. Meal hours and fatigue calls should always be respected, and orders given the enlisted man should never be infringed upon, simply for the convenience of his superior. If the Creator submits himself to his own laws, nothing less may be expected of a Post Commander.

Personal preference of comradeship should be respected in the mess hall. "There once occurred quite a serious difficulty at West Point growing out of an attempt to make companionship at the mess hall tables more a matter of the alphabet and less a matter of preference. It was abandoned with the rarest of wisdom which knows where to stop. Instead of looking in the direction of larger messes, it would seem advisable to consider whether we should not allow a greater play to individual comfort, and provide more elbow room." Nicely in dress should be encouraged, and the expense of its alterations should be borne by the Government and not by the men. The company gardener should be paid, that we may have good gardening, and clerical labor in offices should be paid for direct, and the teamster, the carpenter, painter, blacksmith, and mail messenger, who do away with the necessity for the employment of civilians at high rates of pay, should be considered accordingly. It is best to pay full extra pay for extra

work, and so be enabled to require the larger part of the military duty besides. The necessary labor, coming under the head of daily duty that is unpaid, should be kept down to its lowest limit.

Guard duty should be lessened; much of it is out of date in these days of telephones when offices, stables, quarters, etc., can be put into immediate communication with one another. The sentinel, instead of endeavoring to be everywhere for fear he should be wanted somewhere, can often be permitted to wait at his leisure a summons direct to the desired point. Extra and daily duty men can also be used to reinforce the roster for guard duty whenever necessary to ensure to all the men at least five or, better, six nights in bed; the only exception to this requirement being the company cook. The corporal should get at least four dollars a month more than the private, the sergeant eight and the first sergeant thirteen more. The longevity and re-enlistment increase for sergeants should be doubled, to keep in the Army old, reliable, qualified non-commissioned officers. With them it is very easy to double at any time the rank and file without friction. The non-commissioned officers should have special privileges as to quarters and mess arrangements, and the enlisted man should be allowed to buy his discharge at any time in peace at graded rates, forfeiting his travelling allowance. Colonel Closson favors the enlistment for Southern forts of a black corps of artillery, largely made up of artificers, and raises the question whether more domestication and less desertion would not result from localizing, on our maritime frontier at least, a small garrison with an assembly of cottages, more of a soldier's home and less of a barrack. While every officer asserts his privilege to marry, no enlisted man is permitted to harbor a wife within sound of the reveille gun. The result of the present prohibition on matrimony is suggested in the answer we make to one of our correspondents this week.

We call special attention to these suggestions, for the reason that they give evidence, not only of their author's thorough familiarity with the Army and its routine, but of much conscientious and intelligent study of what is needed to still further improve the condition of the service.

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH DYNAMITE.

We learned last week that some experiments were made at Annapolis with dynamite fired from a gun, but our information was not sufficiently definite to state the result with accuracy. We have since learned that the gun used was a 12-lb. howitzer; bore, 4 6-10 in. The powder charge was one pound, and the dynamite charge  $5\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of 75 per cent. dynamite.

From this it would appear that the dynamite was put in very loosely, which is a very important factor in the result. Its gravimetric density should be about 1.3 to 1.5, gunpowder being about 1.0. Dynamite is much more sensitive when compacted than when loose, and in firing it from gunpowder guns the danger will increase with the calibre, etc.

We have also received an account of experiments with dynamite which were commenced at the experimental battery at Annapolis last week and continued there on Monday, under direction of Lieut.-Commander Folger. The target consisted of ten old perforated plates, bolted together, and the dynamite was hung in a bag in contact with the outer surface and exploded by electricity. No impression was made upon the target until 25 lbs. of dynamite was exploded, and then an indentation of only a half inch was made. With 80 lbs. two bolts were broken, and the plate slightly bent in  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. With 40 lbs. the head of the middle bolt was broken, and the indentation deepened to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. With 50 lbs. the indentation was deepened to 3 inches, and two more bolts were broken. With 75 lbs. the indentation was increased to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches on the outer plate, which was cracked, and the other plates were bent about 4 inches. All the bolts were badly strained. No further experiments will be made at present. In his report to the Navy Department, Mr. Folger states that in all 265 lbs. of dynamite was used in ten successive charges, and as far as possible the explosions were at the same point. The plates were insufficiently secured. The backing did not represent the steel fasts of an armored vessel. The ignition was at a more destructive point than would obtain in service. In view of the above facts he does not believe that a modern ironclad would receive material injury from explosions of 75 lbs. of dynamite in contact with her over water plating.

The results obtained with dynamite at Annapolis were much less than in corresponding experiments by the French at Brest. There 45 lbs. of dynamite, exploded against ironplates, penetrated 14 inches when laid on the plates, the weight of the charge securing

close contact. The effect was but little less when the charge was set against the plates standing vertically. An untamped charge of dynamite laid against a target in a bag, with an air cushion interposing, is one thing, and a tamped charge fired against the target quite another thing. Gen. Abbot finds that when submerged about three feet a dynamite charge is substantially sufficiently tamped to approach its maximum possible work. The claim for the air gun is that its steel projectile, which is practically a torpedo, will have sufficient force remaining to penetrate as much armor as most vessels carry, on their decks at least. The several hundred foot tons of energy which they will have remaining when reaching a target will be as much tamping as when immersed in three feet of water. The increased resisting capability of steel which it is proposed to use, in place of brass, is also so much tamping.

The experiments with the Pneumatic Gun at Fort Lafayette on Monday last by Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski with large charges of dynamite proved entirely satisfactory. The firing was at a target 700 yards on the south side of Fort Hamilton.

The first shot was not charged; its weight was 42 pounds, and it struck within two feet of the place aimed at. The second shot was charged with  $16\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, 75 per cent. dynamite, manufactured by the Rapallo Chemical Company. The third shot was charged with 17 pounds dynamite, the fourth and fifth 15 pounds each. Every shot struck within three feet of the point aimed at by Lieutenant Zalinski, and exploded on striking, making a large hole in the wall and throwing stone and earth over a hundred feet high. The last shot was 29 pounds at sea, with 23 degrees elevation, 500 pounds air pressure. This, which was a blank shot, fell in the water two miles distant.

This new engine of war is claimed by the inventor only as an air torpedo, and so far as experiments have been made it is a practical success, even for greater distance than was at first supposed. A Whitehead or rocket torpedo is only available at short range, a few hundred yards. The electric or controllable torpedo has at the furthest only about one mile range. It may be stopped in its course, whereas nothing can prevent this projectile from flying through the air. Moreover, a torpedo is useless after being once used, and has but one chance of hitting the enemy, but this torpedo gun can be reloaded and refired in a minute or two. Another great merit in the air torpedo is its cheapness and comparative lightness and consequent ease of locomotion.

The experiments are to be continued with larger calibre tubes, six and eight inch; with the latter a charge of 125 lbs. explosive can be used, and a range of three miles attained. Experiments are to be made against armor plate of various thickness to demonstrate the effect of the projectile charged with different explosives and to ascertain the amount of explosive necessary to crush any armor ship afloat.

We do not, of course, wish to be considered as unreservedly accepting this gun as an approved success, but certainly the experiments thus far are very suggestive of important results and have greatly impressed all who have witnessed them.

#### MARS LA TOUR AND GRAVELOTTE.

ORDNANCE Notes No. 330 contain the exhaustive and interesting article on "Mars la Tour and Gravelotte," by Lieutenant John Bigelow, 10th U. S. Cavalry, read before the Military Service Institute in November, 1880, and January, 1883. From his study of Mars la Tour, Mr. Bigelow arranges the three tactical arms of the French and German Armies in 1870, in order of efficiency as follows: In the French Army—1st the infantry, 2d the cavalry, 3d the artillery; in the German—1st the artillery, 2d the infantry, 3d the cavalry. The latter showed itself much more proficient in line tactics than in the looser tactics of scouting and reconnoitring, an art that cannot be taught in time of peace, not even by the admirable method of instruction employed in Germany. The conclusions of professional concern he draws from Gravelotte are:

*For the Infantry.*—1st. The importance, not to say the necessity, of the open or skirmishing order, especially for the attack. 2d. The importance of a preparation of the enemy by artillery before attacking him with infantry.

*For the Cavalry.*—1st. As a covering and discovering force on the day of a battle to keep at least in advance of its own infantry until the last moment; that is, until the enemy's fire forces it to retire. 2d. As a means of connection and correspondence between the corps and divisions to hold itself wherever it can be of greatest service and to keep itself continually informed of what that service is. 3d. As a part of the advanced guard to precede the artillery, that is to cover the deployment of

the Army at a sufficient distance to secure the latter against surprise. 4th. To qualify itself to fight on foot, everything else being equal, with the same advantages as the enemy's infantry.

*For Artillery.*—1st. The practicability and advisability of its employment in large masses. Never before had there been such masses of artillery on a field of battle as there were at Gravelotte. 2d. As part of the advanced guard, not to open fire too soon and so precipitate a battle. 3d. As part of the main body, not to come into action too late and so deprive the troops engaged of its support. 4th. To come to an understanding with the infantry that shall enable it to utilize its fire as long as possible without damage to that arm. 5th. The greater vulnerability of horses and personnel as compared with the *matériel*, and advisability, therefore, of aiming principally at the former. The damage done to the *matériel* on either side was insignificant.

*For All Arms.*—1st. The great importance of time in all military calculations. 2d. The importance of cover. 3d. The superiority of woods to villages as posts or positions; this is due mainly to the greater inflammability of villages even if built of stone, as the French villages were. 4th. The importance of ascertaining the nature and condition of one's enemy before attacking him. 5th. The importance of an efficient signal and telegraph service.

Twenty-nine colored maps of position accompany the text of Mr. Bigelow's papers. In preparing these elaborate studies of recent modern engagements he has not only increased his military knowledge and contributed to the instruction of the Service, but has set an example which we should be glad to see generally followed by our young officers. The experience of the war of the Rebellion will not last us forever. Every year it will become of less and less practical value, as those who participated in it pass from active duty. It becomes our young men to see, therefore, that they omit nothing in the way of study to prepare them for their profession. Unless the experience of the past counts for nothing, the time is not distant when the country will have serious need of all the military knowledge and experience at its command. And were this not the case, such studies as this of Mr. Bigelow bring there immediate return in the increase of one's intelligence in his chosen profession, and the enlargement of one's mental power, which is the direct result of study as well as of observation.

#### INTERIOR COAST LINE OF WATER WAYS.

The report of the Army and Navy Board appointed some time since to inquire into the subject of a House resolution of April 5, 1884, directing the Secretaries of War and Navy to report "at the earliest day practicable upon the feasibility and expediency of constructing an interior coast line of waterways for the defence of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, together with an outline plan of the same, and the general estimate of the cost thereof," was submitted to Congress on Saturday last. In forwarding the report, Secretary Chandler and General Benét, acting Secretary of War, fully concur in the conclusions of the Board, and recommend that the appropriation of \$10,000 asked for to make a reconnaissance and examination be allowed. They say the subject is one of such importance to the country that it should receive careful and full investigation and consideration before action is taken. The following is the report of the Board:

The line of waterways referred to in the resolution, in all probability, would consist in whole or in part of the following line:

Commencing in the bay north of Cape Cod, it would cross that narrow neck into Buzzards Bay, to follow the line of Long Island Sound to New York Harbor; thence by canal across the State of New Jersey to deep water in the Delaware River or bay; thence by a convenient line across the peninsula between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays; down the Chesapeake Bay and up the Elizabeth River, and by canal and river into and through the sounds that border the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, following this general direction to some point on Cape Fear River; thence the line would continue to the coast of Florida by canal, rivers, sounds, and channels along and in rear of the islands that belt the southern portion of this coast; across the peninsula of Florida by canal, or by river and canal, to the Gulf of Mexico, thence to enter and follow the almost unbroken chain of sounds, bays and lagoons, along the coast of that gulf to the delta of the Mississippi, and thence by the same general route along the low coasts of Louisiana and Texas to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Previous to the assembling of the Board, the members and the recorder were diligently engaged in collecting from all available sources information in regard to every point of this extensive line. This information consisted mainly of the reports of previous surveys and examinations, where such had been made, supplemented by such facts of more recent date as could be obtained from masters, pilots, and others at various points of the route.

Of this information the Board has collected such an amount that it does not think it will be possible to properly collate and systematize it for embodiment in a report during the present session of Congress.

The Board is convinced that sufficient data are available to enable it, after proper analysis, careful study, and a general reconnaissance of the entire line, to report upon a considerable portion of the route, viz., that part extending from Charleston, S. C., to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

But the Board is not satisfied with the information that exists in regard to several links in what it considers the most important part of this chain of communication. This is especially the case in regard to the route for a ship canal between New York Harbor and the Delaware River or bay; also, the route from Cape Fear River to Charleston, S. C.

The magnitude and importance of the subject are such that it is deemed inexpedient to render the report contemplated in the resolution of the House of Representatives, until after a general reconnaissance of the entire line, and a careful examination of the two sections before mentioned, in regard to which information is lacking.

This reconnaissance and examination has not been made owing to a want of time and funds.

To complete it the Board is of the opinion that the sum of \$10,000 will be necessary and sufficient, and, therefore, recommends the appropriation of that amount.

JOHN NEWTON, Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers.  
Q. A. GILLMORE, Colonel of Engineers.  
B. H. McCALLA, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N.

ONE of the institutions of England is the regimental dinner which corresponds in character and purpose to the annual dinner of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy, which we have just had at West Point, or the occasional gatherings of some special class at the Academy. *Broad Arrow* describes it as "a social gathering, where past and present generations meet and compare notes. The frank-eyed, beardless subaltern often sits next to one of those veterans whose memories are now history, and whose deeds are chronicled in bygone gazettes of glory. The middle-aged senator or peer of the realm is companion for the evening to the landless and untitled chum whose tent he often shared in days of yore, and under many a foreign sky; while the smart colonel may drink wine and discuss auld lang syne with the adjutant who drilled him, who left the service a centurion, and is now a member of some other profession. Young Midas, the richest man in the corps in the days when 'Plautus was Consul,' is now in the wine trade, and, *on dit*, not doing quite so well as his brother officers could wish, while Lavish and Larkins, who sit respectively on his right and left, have married money, and are both county magnates and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Smith is on the stage ('Herbert de Montmorency' in the programmes); Jones is a barrister, by no means briefless, and will soon be, they say, a judge; while Brown, always quoted in the corps as a Liberal of almost Revolutionary type, is editor of a leading Tory journal; and Robinson has his name as author upon the title-page of those capital half-military, half-sporting novels which appear so regularly and are in such request at the railway bookstalls. Some of these men meet their former brothers in arms about once a year, perhaps once in half-a-dozen years, at the annual regimental banquet." Such dinners are impracticable in this country, where old regimental comrades are too widely scattered to come together in any number for a special occasion. In England they are usually held at the "Derby Week," and the opportunity they offer for pleasant social interchanges is shown by the fact that there is no falling off in their number or character.

JUDGE ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDNER, U. S. A., filed in the office of the County Clerk of New York on Wednesday articles of incorporation of the Military Service Institution of the United States, the purpose being "to produce professional unity and improvement by correspondence, the reading, discussion and publication of essays, and a military library and museum." The president of the institution is General Hancock; the vice-presidents, George W. Getty, James B. Fry, Stephen V. Benét, Thomas L. Crittenden, and Wesley Merritt; the secretary, Theophilus F. Rodenbough; assistant secretary, Robert Catlin; treasurer, George F. Price; vice-treasurer, J. Estcourt Sawyer. The directors are Henry L. Abbot, Thomas G. Baylor, Henry F. Brewerton, Henry W. Closson, Asa Bird Gardner, George L. Gillespie, John Hamilton, Richard H. Jackson, John H. Janeway, George W. McKee, Peter S. Michie, Alexander J. Perry, Charles Shaler, George W. Wallace, Thomas Ward, Alexander S. Webb, William D. Whipple, and Alfred A. Woodhull.

THE Fitz John Porter bill which has figured so prominently before Congress since the 46th Congress, has at last passed both houses. All that remains now is the signature of the President to the bill and the nomination to and the confirmation by the Senate, when Gen. Porter will be entitled to the rank and pay of colonel on the retired list of the Army.

Final action on the bill was reached in the House on Tuesday, when the report of the conference committee, which recommended that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, was agreed to by a vote of—yeas 158, nays 63.

The conferees were: Representatives Cutchem, Slocombe and Morgan, on the part of the House, and Senators Sewell, Hawley and Cockrell, for the Senate. Mr. Cutchem, who was appointed to take the place of Mr.

Steele, who declined to serve, refused to sign the report because he did not favor either the House or the Senate bill. It is generally expected that the President will approve the bill which is as follows:

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Fitz-John Porter, late a major general of United States volunteers, and a brevet brigadier general and colonel of the Army, to the position of colonel in the Army of the United States of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the Army by sentence of court-martial pronounced January 27, 1863; and in his discretion to place him on the retired list of the Army of that grade, the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent; and all laws and parts of law in conflict herewith are suspended for this purpose only: Provided, That said Fitz John Porter shall receive no pay, compensation, or allowance whatever prior to his appointment under this act.

THE general service clerks of the Army will doubtless feel grateful to the Leavenworth *Times* when they note that it says in a recent number: "Although rather late, Congress seems at last to take pity on the much abused clerks of the Adjutant General's Department, who have been deprived of a part of their pay since July 1, 1863. An estimate of the funds required was submitted in December last, but in spite of the sanguine hopes and urgent requests of the poor damaged creatures, Congress could not be induced to act upon the matter until more important business, such as embellishments of creeks and inlets, was disposed of."

THE Cavalry Board, which is considering the feasibility of making improvements in cavalry equipage, will visit the Springfield Armory to test the value of the lengthened carbine, a specimen of which has been made by the Ordnance Department with a 28 inch barrel. The Board go there from Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y., where they went for the purpose of testing some of the changes in equipments, which have been under consideration.

THE Secretary of War, Adjutant General Drum and other officials being absent from Washington, this week, very little of interest outside of the regular routine has occurred. The Swaim and Morrow courts martial will not be announced until the Secretary returns, although the Adjutant General has prepared the detail in the Swaim case. Other matters of interest also await the attention of the Secretary. The assignment of the West Point graduates has been prepared for approval by Acting Adjutant General McKeever. The appointment of civilians and the selection of a successor to Maj. Platt, A. A. G., are also to be decided upon.

THE Board to further examine those non-commissioned officers of the line, candidates for promotion, who have already passed the Department Boards, will assemble at Fort Monroe, Va., on or about July 8. By an error in the composing room, the names of these candidates were transposed, so that they appeared in connection with a reference to certain sergeants of the Signal Corps who had been before a board for examination for promotion to Second Lieutenants in that Corps, and the names of the latter appeared in connection with the Army Board to meet at Fort Monroe. The names given as those of the seven candidates passing the Signal Board were those who are to be reported to the Army Board at Fort Monroe, and those given as reporting to the Army Board were the eight who passed the Signal Board. The members of the Army Board are Major L. L. Livingston, 4th Artillery; Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cowdrey, U. S. A., and Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery, and Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, 1st Artillery, Recorder.

GENERAL Sheridan paid an informal visit to the Washington barracks Thursday morning for the purpose of seeing the condition of the quarters. No inspection of the troops was contemplated, although they were ordered out and were reviewed by him. The General expressed himself as well pleased with the fine appearance of the men, and the good condition of the quarters. It has not yet been decided when the troops will go into camp. It is expected the troops may go next week, a little later into camp at Fauquier Sulphur Springs near Warrenton, Va., although Gen. Sheridan, under whose consideration the question now is, has not yet given any orders in the matter.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A General Court-martial will meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 24. Details: Capts. J. R. Brinkley and G. V. Weir, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. Wm. G. Spenser, Med. Dept.; Capt. G. W. Crabb, 1st Lieuts. B. K. Roberts and W. R. Hamilton, and 2d Lieut. John W. Buckman, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. O. E. Wood, 5th Art., Judge Advocate (S. O. 122, June 20, D. East).

1st Lieut. H. T. Reed, 1st Inf., is appointed Recruiting Officer at Fort Lowell, relieving 1st Lieut. L. A. Craig, Adj't. Gav. (S. O. 45, June 10, Dept. Ariz.)

Major James P. Martin, A. A. G., is relieved from duty in New York, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty as Adj't. Gen. of the Dept. of the Missouri, vice Major Platt, deceased (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

#### RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDWARD R. PLATT, a meritorious and efficient officer, of the Adjutant General's Department, U. S. Army, died at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., June 17, 1884, after a brief illness. He entered the Military Academy from his native State, Vermont, July 1, 1845, was graduated July 1, 1849, and promoted Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery; on July 8, 1850, he was promoted 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, 1st Lieutenant October 8, 1853, and Captain May 15, 1861. Prior to the war he served with great credit in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, and from 1855 to 1859, as Assistant Professor of French at the Military Academy. From April, to June, 1861, he served in the defense of Fort Pickens, then in the Manassas campaign, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, receiving the brevet of Major, for gallant and meritorious service therat. In 1862 he was with the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the combat of West Point, battle of Gaines's Mills, and battle of Glendale. From August 2, 1863, he served as Assistant Inspector General of the 6th Army Corps, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was present at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. For gallantry at the latter he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. From November 2, 1863, to July 28, 1865, he was on duty as Judge Advocate General of the Army of the Potomac, with rank of Major on the Staff. In September, 1865, he took command of his battery of the 2d Artillery, at Angel Island, and in April, 1866, was detailed on special duty as Judge Advocate of the Department of California in which position he remained until December 31, 1871, being also from June 4, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1871, aide de camp to the Department Commander. In January, 1872, he rejoined his battery and remained with it until March 24, 1872, when he was appointed Major and A. A. G. From May 29, 1873, to December 28, 1875, he was on duty as Adjutant General, Department of the Gulf, and on January 5, 1876, entered upon duty at the Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, where he remained until his death, June 17. The death of this esteemed officer and gentleman will cause deep sorrow to his relatives and many friends, and those with whom he has been associated for years past, in the line of his duty, will mourn with sincere regret the loss of a genial comrade and steadfast friend.

On June 18 the Adjutant-General issued "Orders" to the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department recounting Col. Platt's services, as above given, and directing them to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

COLONEL WILLIAM McCANDLESS a distinguished officer of Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at Philadelphia, June 17, 1884, after several months' illness, the result of a wound received in the thigh during the war, coupled with general debility. Col. McCandless was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run, and had to be carried from the field to Washington, but he rejoined his regiment at Sharpsburg and participated in Burnside's campaign. He commanded the First Brigade of the Reserve Corps in Meade's campaign, and during the absence of Gen. Crawford, in the winter of 1863 and spring of 1864, commanded the division. On May 5, 1864, when the First Brigade was cut off and surrounded in the Wilderness, Col. McCandless was captured by the rebels, but in the confusion which followed he eluded his captors, made his escape through the dense forests, and arrived safely in camp at Spotsylvania Court house. Three days later, on Sunday evening, while leading his brigade in a charge, he was wounded in the hand, and disabled from serving any longer in the field. He returned to Philadelphia, and was subsequently tendered a Brigadier-General's commission, but declined it and resumed his practice of the law.

MAJOR JOHN F. LEE, formerly of the U. S. Army, died at St. Louis, June 17, in his seventy-first year. He entered the Military Academy from his native State, Virginia, July 1, 1830, was graduated July 1, 1834, and promoted Brevet 2d Lieut., 1st Artillery, July 1, 1834, and 2d Lieut., July 25, 1835. He served in the Florida war, 1836 and 1837, as Captain of Mounted Creek Volunteers, and took part in the skirmish of Adopka Lake, January 28, 1837. For gallantry and good conduct in that war, he received the brevet of Captain, January 27, 1837, having on the 17th of December, 1836, been promoted 1st Lieut. of his regiment. Soon afterwards he was assigned to Ordnance duty, and was transferred to the Ordnance Corps, July 9, 1838, and promoted Captain, March 3, 1847. On the 2d of March, 1849, he was appointed Judge Advocate of the Army, with the Staff rank of Brevet Major, and assigned to duty at the Headquarters of the Army in Washington. He continued on this duty until September 4, 1862, when he resigned, and engaged in farming in Prince George's County, Maryland. In 1868-69, he was a member of the Senate of the State of Maryland. Among the older officers of the Army and old time residents of Washington, Major Lee had a wide acquaintance, and the news of his death will be received with deep regret.

MR. NICHOLAS BRICE WORTHINGTON, father of Assistant Engineer W. F. Worthington, U. S. A., died at Annapolis June 18, of consumption. He was a gentleman of high literary attainments, and was for two years President of, and thirteen years Professor, in the Maryland Agricultural College.

REVEREND WILLIAM TWINING, father of the late Major W. J. Twining, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died June 5, 1884, at Lacoste Station, near St. Louis, Mo., in his seventy-ninth year.

COLONEL JOSEPH HOLBROOK, who served during the War of 1812 on the privateer *Reindeer*, died at East Boston, Massachusetts, June 12.

#### VENEZUELA TO THE UNITED STATES.

VENEZUELA's gift, the statue of General Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, was unveiled with due ceremony at Central Park, New York City, on the afternoon of June 17. Under orders from the President, a battalion of foot troops of the 5th U. S. Artillery from the forts in New York Harbor, under command of Lieut. Colonel H. W. Clomon, 5th Artillery; two companies of marines, and a strong detachment of sailors from the men-of-war in the harbor were present; also, civic bodies, section of the Metropolitan Police, 7th Regiment Veterans, etc., the whole being under command of Colonel John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery. Among the invited guests who attended at Central Park and were on the grand stand were: Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., attended by General W. D. Whipple, Colonel Chas. Sutherland, Captains Wharton and G. S. L. Ward, and Lieutenant Barber and Reilly, of his staff; Admiral G. H. Cooper, U. S. N.; Mayor Edson; ex-President Guzman Blanco, of Venezuela; Senor A. M. Soteldo, Minister from Venezuela; Senor Romero, Mexican Minister; Senor Valiente, the Minister from Brazil; Senor de Rombo, Consul-General of the U. S. of Colombia; Senor Phillips, Consul of Venezuela; Senor Tracy, Consul of Peru; Senor Speis, Consul of Ecuador; Park Commissioners Viele, Wales, Olliffe and Crimmins, the Marquis de Leuville, and Judge Patten, of Pennsylvania. The only blood relative of Bolivar in the United States, Senor Alfredo Camacho, was also present.

Upon forming circle on the space around the statue the troops presented arms, and the proceedings were opened by General Viele, who introduced the speakers. He said that the 17th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the initial combat in the glorious revolution which made possible the existence of thirty-eight sovereign States, united under one flag, had been selected as a proper occasion for unveiling the statue of one who had given five republics of South America their existence and independence.

General Guzman Blanco, who was received with much applause, said:

In the name of the people of Venezuela and of its government, I have the exalted honor to present to the people of the United States of North America and to the authorities of New York, through the Commissioners of Public Parks, the statue of the Liberator of South America. The statue of Bolivar in the Central Park of New York and the statue of Washington in the plaza of Caracas are the symbols of a confraternity in the glory of this great American country. May Providence vouchsafe to my country the same portion of happiness already conceded to this great Republic, for which the former entertains that admiration, love and gratitude that always animates every noble patriot.

At the conclusion of this speech the *Vandalia*, *Sacataca*, *Yantic* and *Alliance* fired each one a salute of twenty-one guns. The statue, which was covered by the flags of the five republics of Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, was unveiled by the Venezuelan Minister, who then made an address.

Mayor Edson accepted the statue for the city in appropriate words. Mr. F. R. Coudert was the orator of the occasion, and made an earnest and patriotic address.

Admiral George H. Cooper took a prominent part in the ceremonies. He was on the grand stand with his staff and officers from the *Tennessee*, *Vandalia*, *Yantic*, *Sacataca*, and *Alliance*; also accompanied by a party of ladies. Among them were Mrs. G. H. Cooper, Mrs. Page Dennis, Mrs. Morris Cooper, Mrs. Vouillon, of Port au Prince; Miss Eliza Catlin, and Miss Santana, of Caracas. After the oration, Admiral Cooper said:

Your Honor, the Mayor, Illustrious American, Ladies and Gentlemen: It was my good fortune to be present at Caracas last summer upon the occasion of the unveiling of a statue of Gen. George Washington in one of the parks of that beautiful city. It is doubly my good fortune to be here to-day to witness a like tribute of respect to the memory of Gen. Simon Bolivar, the Liberator of South America, the founder of five republics. Gen. Bolivar and Gen. Washington were great military heroes—I purpose to show by a brief analysis of their characters that they were also greatest among men. Both these most illustrious ones were well born and belonged to the ruling classes—both received a liberal education—both turned aside from gifts of noble titles and from wealth that Spain and England held out with lavish hands to such as they, and preferred to cast in their lots with bands of ragged patriots; troopers whose only payment was a good conscience; brave men, whose only luxury was hope.

In this age when a man is appreciated for individual merit rather than for the accident of birth, the most ambitious need not hesitate to advocate a cause as good as theirs. How far then were these courageous spirits in advance of their times! They resisted the temptations of kings and courts. They espoused the sacred cause of liberty—they went forth to conquer or to die.

The noble lives of these patriots have been exemplified by the great men that the republics of Venezuela and the United States have since produced.

May these sister republics always be prosperous.

May these sister republics always be at peace.

After music by the band, Gen. Viele said he was instructed by the Bolivians present to return thanks to the representatives of the Army, Navy, and citizens of the United States for their generous participation in the ceremonies of that day.

A Fort Schuyler "Private of the 5th Artillery," referring to the presence of U. S. troops on this occasion wrote to the New York *Herald* on Monday "calling the attention of the committee having the matter in charge to the necessity of making some arrangements whereby water can be supplied to the regular troops when halted during the line of march." He says: "The committee may not be aware that, unlike the militia, no provision is made for us in such case of need. The militia have their water carriers attached to each company, or else they take the liberty of falling out of ranks when feeling thirsty and getting what they desire. Were a regular to be guilty of such an act it would entail upon him a punishment of a forfeiture of pay and confinement in the guardhouse; and again, it is not always—in fact, very rarely—that permission is given to an enlisted man by an officer to fall to the rear for such purpose."

He refers to the fact that while participating in a

parade at Boston, some years ago, much attention in the respect mentioned was paid the regulars, but with regard to a similar affair at Charleston, S. C., June 28, 1876, he says: "Who that took part in that parade will ever forget the extreme heat of that day? The Old Guard, of New York, were participants, and on that occasion failed to maintain their time honored motto, for instead of dying they very wisely surrendered to the sun's rays and fell out so rapidly that in the passage of review the Old Guard had somewhat the appearance of a corporal's guard. The day was too hot for poor humanity outside of regulars to endure, for the visiting Southern troops fell out almost as rapidly as did the Northerners. The regulars, with no incentive save that of duty to urge them on, marched in solid column without one enlisted man falling out until after the passage in review. We suffered intensely from thirst, and at each halt would look around in the hope that some kind heart would see our situation and furnish us with water, but our hope was vain."

#### FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Chairman Logan being absent Senator Cameron presided at the meeting of the Senate Military Committee on Tuesday. The only measures upon which favorable action was taken were: S. Res. 92, directing the Secretary of War to deliver to the 8th New York Heavy Artillery Association the regimental colors which belonged to said artillery, and S. 2238, to appoint John H. McBlair a 1st lieutenant in the Army and restore him to the retired list. This is the Lieut. McBlair in whose case the Court of Claims recently decided that the President did not have the power to revoke a previous order wholly retiring him from the service. Before taking action on this bill the committee sent to the War Department for Lieut. McBlair's record, which was furnished, accompanied by a copy of the court's recent decision and the proceedings of the Retiring Board in his case. From these papers the committee readily saw his peculiar status, and how unjust it would be to drop him from the Army at this late day, and accordingly, without much discussion, reported the bill back recommending its passage. In submitting the record referred to, the Adjutant-General states that Lieut. McBlair's name is still borne on the Army Register, and that his office has not been notified to drop it. Adverse reports were made on the House bill directing the Secretary of War to furnish the State of Ohio with such muster rolls and other information from the records of his office as may be necessary to complete the military history of the troops that entered the service from that State during the Mexican war, and the Senate resolution requiring the Secretary of War to furnish the State of New York with a similar record of volunteers in the War of the Rebellion. A letter from the Secretary of War requesting that an appropriation be made for additional clerk hire to prepare this information was also reported adversely. The bill to retire Gen. Fremont with the rank of major-general was considered, but as a good deal of opposition was manifested no action was taken.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs held a meeting on Thursday, the first for over a month. The pending nominations were passed upon, and the following bills reported to the Senate: H. R. 1401, giving longevity pay to passed assist. engineers; H. R. 2265, to equalize the rank of graduates of the Naval Academy upon their assignment to the various corps and H. Res. 17, to appoint and retire Samuel Kramer as a chaplain in the Navy. The bill to equalize the rank of graduates of the Naval Academy was subsequently passed by the Senate, and as it has already passed the house now only awaits the approval of the President to become a law. The first-mentioned bill giving longevity pay to P. A. engineers, has many friends in the Senate, and will no doubt pass in the near future. A Senate bill is now on the calendar, but as it only allows longevity for three five years those interested will endeavour to have it passed over, and the House bill, which allows four five years, taken up in its place.

The Senate Pensions Committee on Thursday made adverse reports on the bills giving pensions of \$50 per month to the widows of the following officers of the Army and Navy: Major-Gen. John G. Foster, Admiral John C. Beaumont, Rear-Admiral Edward Middleton, Rear-Admiral Benjamin F. Sands, Rear-Admiral G. H. Scott, and Capt. F. R. Lewis. Minority reports were submitted on each bill in which a pension of \$30 per month is recommended instead of \$50. The reasons of the majority for the disapproval are best given in the report upon the bill for the relief of the widow of Rear-Admiral Scott, which is as follows: "The long and faithful service of the husband, and the rank he held at the time of his death, are the only grounds upon which the application seems to rest; but your committee deem it impolitic to grant special relief upon such grounds alone. If proper in such a case as this, the general law should be changed, and by an enactment fix the rate of pensions for widows of all admirals and rear-admirals at \$50 per month, without reference to date of contracting the disability resulting in death of husband. The practice of making exceptions to the general law is unwise, and in the opinion of your committee the special legislation has gone far enough. The committee earnestly recommend that the bill do not pass."

Mr. Van Wyck's amendment to the bill relating to polygamy in Utah, providing that the duties performed by the persons now composing the Utah Commission be performed by a board of three Army officers, was rejected in the Senate on Tuesday.

The Army appropriation bill is now on the Senate calendar, and when Senator Logan returns will probably be taken up and disposed of.

The General Deficiency Appropriation bill passed the House on Tuesday and is now in the hands of the sub-committee of the Senate Appropriation Committee. All the items of interest to the Army and Navy as originally

reported in the bill, and as given in the *Journal* of last week, were passed by the House, an amendment by Mr. Randall aimed against political assessments being ruled out.

Mr. A. S. Hewitt presented a report from the Committee on Ways and Means in favor of the bill to carry into effect the new treaty with Mexico. The report says, among other things:

The time has arrived when we must adopt a continental policy, laying its foundations broad and deep in the mutual interests of intimate commercial and political sympathies. The Monroe doctrine must be asserted and enforced. While we ought to welcome the investment of foreign capital on this continent, and to make no objection to the construction of highways of commerce, it is essential for our safety, as well as our growth, that we shall exercise a controlling influence in the affairs of the Western world. It may not be desirable that we should extend the limits of our sovereignty beyond our own borders; but every measure which tends to establish closer relations with our neighbors, to create mutual interests, to develop common hopes and sympathies, and to tie us more closely together in the support of the principles of free government and the progress of human liberty, should be encouraged. It is for this reason that the treaty with Mexico marks an era in the progress of the western world, and in the spread of that sentiment of mutual friendship which should animate its inhabitants.

Mr. Randall returned June 13, but Mr. Waldo Hutchins is still absent, so the meeting of the conference committee on the Naval Appropriation bill is again postponed. The prospect appears to be that the Naval bill will not be considered by the conference committee until near the close of the session.

The sub-committee on Naval Affairs which heard the evidence in the *Jeannette* investigation may not prepare a report until the next session of Congress.

The House Appropriation Committee worked all day Friday on the Sundry Civil Bill, and expected to report it to the House late in the evening. They have decided not to recommend the transfer of Coast Survey to the Navy Department this year. Gen. Newton has requested a hearing before the House Military Committee on the subject of sea coast defence.

#### AMERICAN GUNS.

CAPTAIN O. E. MICHAELIS, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., who passed through New York last week to attend the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers at Buffalo, was extensively interviewed by a *Times* reporter on the subject of guns. He is reported as saying: "Twenty-five years ago we led the world in guns. To-day we are at the foot of the list. We have plenty of capital, our manufacturing facilities have increased enormously, yet we have retrograded terribly in the important element of national armament. The reason is chiefly to be attributed to the fact that we have no policy." "Now," continued Captain Michaelis, "you will observe that the improvements in guns have been made by Americans. There is Mr. Hotchkiss, who to-day has established in France a manufactory for guns of his own invention. The Gatling gun is ours, and appears in Europe as the Nordenfeldt and under other names. Prof. Treadwell's system of gun construction of 1840 is now known under a foreign name. Krupp has appropriated the Broadwell system bodily. Mr. Dean, an American, invented a method of mandreling bronze, which now goes under the Austrian name of Uchatius. There are others equally as famous. It was an American's discovery (Mr. Rodman's) of slow-burning powder which made these big guns possible. Mr. Hotchkiss is now applying the principle of the Gatling gun to larger ordnance. These guns will take the place of field guns, and will prove very effective. They can throw more metal than any gun on earth."

Captain Michaelis further said: "The present state of steel manufacturing in this country, especially by the open-hearth process—which has advanced wonderfully—holds out the hope that we will be able to make a cast-steel gun cheaper and as powerful and enduring as any gun in the world. A Rodman gun so cast, and annealed from the interior, would be a purely American idea, and it would be able to cope with the heaviest iron-clads. We have abundance of capital, an ever ready and growing plant, plenty of ability, but no policy. Fortunately, under our system of government, state policy is shaped by public opinion, and it is for our intelligent thinkers to make this felt. The course is simple. Let Congress make an appropriation and the problem of heavy guns is solved."

At Buffalo Capt. Michaelis read a paper on the Heavy Gun Question, showing the imperative necessity for an immediate armament with modern guns.

#### LINEAL OR REGIMENTAL PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

LURK. S. A. DAY'S critique of your editorial of May 31, under the above caption, seems to make it advisable to show a few of the "palpable inaccuracies." Your correspondent wrote in favor of careful thought and investigation as against flippant statements, not against the Arnot bill per se. The table Lient. Day sustains is full of errors. A just cause should not be weakened by faulty argument.

#### CAPTAINS.

Army Reg. 1884	No. of Criticized Table	No. Read Upon G. O. A. G. O.	No. of Criticized Table	No. Read Upon G. O. A. G. O.	No. of Criticized Table	No. Read Upon G. O. A. G. O.
1...18	15	24...29	27	44...57	55	
3...19	13	25...32	28	45...45	44	
7...20	18	26...38	32	46...51	49	
9...6	35	27...31	26	47...46	45	
10...7	37	28...34	31	48...11LT. 1LL No. 2		
11...8	34	30...26	21	49...16	11	
12...9	60	31...12	8	50...58	59	
13...17	12	32...18	9	51...1LT. 1LT. 1LL No. 4		
14...21	14	33...27	22	52...42	41	
15...22	20	34...14	19	53...1LT. 1LL No. 5		
17...10	6	36...33	29	54...55	53	
18...41	40	37...15	10	55...52	51	
19...24	16	38...47	46	56...59	57	
20...28	24	39...37	33	57...60	56	
21...25	17	40...35	30	58...1LT. 1LT. No. 9		
22...11	7	42...43	42	59...53	53	
23...20	25	43...44	43	60...1LT.	58	

#### 1ST LIEUTENANTS.

1...Capt.	47	3...Capt.	48
2...Capt.	50	16...Capt.	1LT. No. 25, or below, etc.

This brief shows 51 errors in 60 numbers. What would similar tables show in the Cavalry and Infantry, where more names have to be dealt with?

A LINE OFFICER.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE VETERAN RESERVE BILL.

The Governor of New York wisely concluded not to sign the bill passed by the legislature providing for the organization of the Veteran Reserve, and the act does not, therefore, take effect as a law. There are many gentlemen connected with the movement for the formation of a Veteran Reserve, who have shown themselves in other matters to be men of sound judgment and excellent sense. The spirit of antagonism has not unnaturally been aroused in them by the sharp attack made upon the veteran organizations. This has, we are satisfied, temporarily misled them as to the merits of the controversy, in which we have taken part only so far as seemed necessary to maintain sound military principles in their application to the National Guard. Now that the question is settled by the action, or the want of action, on the part of Governor Cleveland, we hope the matter will be reviewed by all concerned, in the "dry light of reason." However mistaken the veterans may have been, as to the wisdom of the measure it was proposed to adopt as the law of the State, they should receive proper credit for whatever they may have done heretofore to build up the National Guard in New York; and they on their part should make it appear beyond controversy that they have acted in this instance from a sincere desire to promote the interest of the Guard, according to their best judgment. This they can best do by putting forth still more earnest efforts to make the Guard an efficient military organization. "The post of honor is the private station;" if the Governor has withheld from the Veterans the right to organize as military bodies, he has not taken from them the right to use their zeal, energy, and talents to build up the regiments with which their military history is associated. By thus doing they can make it clear to all that some motive higher than that of self interest has guided them thus far. Service to the State and to the public should be offered, and offered freely, without expectation of personal reward. The beggarly return allowed for jury duty, for example, is no inducement to render the service which is properly demanded of every citizen. In churches, and other organizations having a public use, men are accustomed to freely render service without expectation of return. Let a similar spirit actuate our veterans in dealing with the National Guard, to which they are still bound by numerous ties of association and fellowship. They are to a large extent men of influence, position and character, who justly receive the confidence of the community, and they can do much to sustain all proper efforts to give efficiency to our existing militia organization. It is because we realize the serious responsibility assumed by any one who seeks to influence a policy upon which the community may at any time be dependent for its security and honor that we have taken the course we have in this matter, and not in a spirit of hostility or of favoritism towards any man or any body of men. When our judgment is so clear as it has been in this case as to what a sound policy dictates, we cannot suffer ourselves to be influenced by any regard for personal interests and prejudices.

## NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORM.

Now that the \$125,000 appropriated for the purpose by the recent Legislature has become available, the Adjutant-General of New York has promptly put the State service uniform at the disposal of those organizations which have not yet been supplied with it, and the offer will doubtless be accepted by all but two regiments. One of these has a substantial fatigue uniform, and the other has identified itself with the gray to such an extent that it fancies the regiment could not exist if it were abolished, and is deaf to all reasoning to the contrary. With the exception of these two, the whole Guard will soon be uniformed alike, a gratifying fact and an important step in the proper direction.

At the recent Memorial Day parade the uniforms of the 1st Division were made the subject of closer observation than usual, and the troops clad purely and solely in the State uniform received the most favorable criticism from a practical standpoint, so that the action of those who introduced the uniform may now be regarded as completely vindicated. On the other hand, the white trousers with which a large number of the regiments had adorned themselves were unmercifully criticized by a portion of the daily press.

A soldier's uniform should combine neatness, practicability and comfort, and should be adapted to climate and temperature. White trousers, white caps, and other articles of light texture material are worn by troops stationed in hot climates all over the world, and white trousers and white caps form part of the uniform of our own marines, while the Army furnishes white cork helmets and tolerates straw hats for the men in summer time at nearly all the posts. There is, therefore, nothing unmilitary in white trousers *per se*, only if they are worn they should harmonize with the temperature as well as with the cut, color, and shape of the remainder of the uniform, and it is only too true that

the military taste of a large portion of the Guard has not been sufficiently educated to form a correct judgment in this respect—hence the absurd costumes in which some of them manage to expose themselves to ridicule.

Recently we met two men belonging to a certain New York regiment going home from their rendezvous dressed up in swallowtail coats of most remarkable cut, gorgeously adorned with red and yellow trimmings and huge epaulettes and white trousers. That these men were generally taken for stray members of a circus band and were compared to the last rose of summer is not to be wondered at. In their soiled trousers, partly unbuckled coats and loose hanging belts they looked like anything but soldiers, and exhibitions like these put the white trousers into bad repute. On very warm days, and if combined with uniforms of proper color and shape, no reasonable person would object to them.

It is a peculiarity of the National Guard never to be satisfied with what is provided for them for their dress. They must always make additions in the shape of extra belts, plumes, pompons, etc., if possible—outrageously improper colors. In last year's camp we noticed that the officers of what was universally conceded to be the best company in the State "improved" their martial appearance by adorning their white summer helmets with bunches of black cock feathers. A New York regiment has recently "improved" its summer helmets by surmounting them with pompons of green and red colors combined, while the field officers have surmounted theirs with flowing green plumes; a Brooklyn regiment has added a white cross-belt to the State uniform. None of these additions are either ornamental or useful—but, on the other hand, they show a strong lack of sound military taste, and they not only make the uniform more complicated, but add also to the expense of the organizations.

At our future parades the organization which manages to combine the simple with the tasteful and practical in its bill of dress will carry off the palm.

## COMPANY H, SEVENTH, N. Y.

By a resolution passed at the regular meeting of the 8th Co., 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., June 9, the following minute regarding Colonel Shumway was entered upon the records of the Company:

In 1828, two years after the formation of the 8th Company, and the consequent organization of the 27th Regiment of Artillery, Henry C. Shumway enlisted in that command, and throughout the period of thirty-five years remained actively associated with it. By reason of his military capacity, energy and ability to impart his enthusiasm to the members of his Company, certain events occurred eight years after his enlistment, which inaugurated the fame both of Shumway, then second lieutenant, and of the eighth Company. In 1835 the Order of Merit, as it was called, was organized to stimulate military drill and efficiency, and public competitions were held to determine the most successful military commandant in the details of tactical skill. The first year gave the palm to the 7th Company. Lieutenant Shumway, filled with the pride of a soldier, undertook, with the sanction of his superior officers, to drill the 8th Company up to his standard of perfection, and on the day of competition in 1836, outstripped the best known Company drill officer of the regiment. It was this simple event which gave the Company its prestige, and from that period when he was elected to the Captaincy, down to 1863, Captain Shumway, by unceasing devotion to its interests, by quiet moderation, but thorough discipline, created a history for this Company which is unique in the annals of military organization.

When Captain Shumway first took command of his company there was a laxity of discipline which would now seem remarkable. His first acts made plain that he intended to be obeyed and thereafter obedience was unquestionably given.

Through the riots of 1834 and 1845, and on the first campaign of the 7th to Washington in 1861, Capt. Shumway had command of this company. His familiar face and figure may be distinguished in Nas's painting "The March down Broadway" at the head of the column. In 1863 he resigned, and the notice in order of Colonel Marshall Lefferts, dated October 26, 1863, may well be compared with the notice of Col. Emmaus Clark, 20 years later, as showing how like a clear, bright star for 35 years, the reputation and character of Shumway shone in the eyes of his fellow officers. Here follow extracts from the order of Col. Lefferts on the resignation and that of Col. Clark upon the death of Colonel Shumway.—ED.]

After his resignation Captain Shumway, brevetted Colonel in recognition of his long service, became identified with the Veteran organization, and as Captain of the 8th Company therein remained an active worker until his death. The elements of manhood, which enable one to remain in relation of command through years of training, with the membership of a militia Company, both in time of peace and preparation, and in time of riot, and of service in war, while each year continues to increase the love, respect and confidence of the men for their leader, are so many and striking, that it is fitting to hold the character of Captain Shumway up to every man who now is or may hereafter join this Company, for admiration and instruction, as one that possessed those elements. Considerate, brave and intelligent, Col. Shumway will always be a model to those who know him. It was enough to observe the respect paid to him always by his fellow veterans, to know that he was great among them. None who, in 1875, marched in the Active Company, on the Bunker Hill Centennial Parade, under his temporary command, when passing in review before the veterans, can forget the heartiness of the cheers which were raised, or fail to appreciate their deep significance. The 8th Company, may well cherish the memory of Henry C. Shumway, for it cannot be frequent that such a valuable heritage will be left to it.

## THE COOGAN CUP.

Mr. H. S. Kirwan, secretary of the Willet's Point Rifle Club, sends us a copy of the letter, here published, informing them that their club is ruled out of the contest for what is known as the Coogan Cup, to be shot for at Creedmoor this year, by teams representing Irish organizations of riflemen:

RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, May 19, 1884.

Mr. H. S. Kirwan, Secretary W. P. R. C.:

DEAR Sir: I am directed by the ex-com. of the Coogan trophy to inform you that they have decided that the members of the Regular Army, either as a team or as individual members of other teams, are not eligible to compete for the trophy. The reason given was that the trophy was donated to encourage rifle shooting among the members of the National Guard and civic societies of the several States composed of Irishmen or Irish Americans. The members of the ex-com., together with the members of the 69th Regiment Rifle Club and Irish American Rifle Club of New Haven, are of the unanimous opinion that it was so understood when the cup was spoken of in the latter city last September. They also express the wish that you gentlemen will not feel aggrieved at this ruling, as they entertain the same friendly feeling now as they have always done to the members of your club.

The date of the match has been fixed for Tuesday, June 24, at Creedmoor.

Very respectfully,

JOHN KERR, Chairman Ex-Com. Coogan Trophy.

In spite of the polite request to the contrary, the Willet's Point Club do feel aggrieved at this ruling, and the secretary writes us as follows:

You will observe in Capt. Kerr's answer (dated March 6) to my first letter (dated Feb. 27) he understands that a resolution had been passed at a meeting (he was not present) of the 69th Regiment Rifle Club the previous Sunday to the effect that the team from Willet's Point was not eligible to compete for the Coogan Cup; you will also at once perceive by this that the rumor I spoke about was correct, and that they were determined to prevent our fellows from competing, knowing full well what stuff they were made of, four or five of "ours" having been members of the 69th Regiment Rifle Club, gone by, and pulling them through in many a hard tussle with their old antagonists from New Haven. And thus their resolution that members of the Regular Army are not eligible to compete for the Coogan Cup. In short, I deem it the resolution should have been worded thus: "That it is the sense of the 69th Regiment Rifle Club that the Irish Americans of the Willet's Point Club are not eligible to compete for the Coogan Cup when against us, but eligible when for us."

We have received copies of the letters here referred to, but the nature of their contents is sufficiently indicated by this statement.

## PAR. 92, UPTON'S INFANTRY TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

G. O. No. 19 c. s. A. G. O. gives the following explanation to the picos from a load to a carry: 1, carry; 2, arms. Resume the carry with the right hand, at the same time face to the front. (Two.) Drop the left hand by the side. In drilling with the present rifle the instructor is required to give the following explanation: 1, carry; 2, arms. At the command carry, place the thumb on the hammer, the forefinger on the trigger, and bring the hammer down to safety notch. At the command arms, resume the carry with the right hand, at the same time face to the front. (Two.) Drop the left hand by the side. Would it not be well to have G. O. No. 19 c. s. A. G. O. re-modified, or to have a circular issued to read as I quote?

TACTICS.

TWELFTH NEW YORK—Col. J. H. Jones.—The competition for the Cruger trophy at the Manhattan Club grounds on Wednesday, June 17, although participated in by only two companies (H and I), proved a very interesting affair. The trophy was last won in 1882 at the State camp by Capt. W. V. King's company, and in 1883 no competition took place. We should have preferred more contestants, but there is so much raw material in the regiment that no other company besides the two mentioned considered it advisable to enter the lists. Major-Gen. E. L. Molineux, Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, and Col. S. V. B. Cruger were the judges, and a more competent, thoroughly impartial trio has seldom officiated at an affair of this kind. The regiment, 9 commands of 12 files, marched from the armory, headed by a splendid band, at about 3 p. m., and covered the distance up to 86th street by a spirited march, receiving favorable comment all along the line for its soldierly appearance in State service uniform, and arriving at about 3:45 p. m.

Capt. Washington Content opened the contest with Co. H, and marched on the ground in a very creditable manner, the only drawback being the rather insignificant front of 12 files for an affair of this sort. He opened with a deployment as skirmisher to the front, in our opinion a not very judicious beginning. If he had reserved the skirmish drill for the wind up the men, after being thoroughly warmed up to their work, would doubtless have made a much better showing. Still, the drill turned out a very creditable one, and some of its features, especially the firings on the advance, were executed in a very handsome, correct manner. In the first deployment at the command halt the second fours stopped and deployed, instead of marching up to the line, and this of course spoiled the effect of the whole until the mistake was rectified. In rallying by fours the men before charging bayonets should fire a few shots, which was neglected here on every occasion. These were the only two defects worthy of notice which we observed, and as a whole the skirmish drill ranked far above the average performance of the sort in the National Guard. At the conclusion of the skirmishing the school of the company, including the firings, was gone through, and although there were some individual mistakes, the performance was generally a very creditable one, and Capt. Content, although a very young officer, deserves much credit for the ability and coolness with which he handled his men and the admirable manner in which his commands were delivered.

Captain Harry C. Aspinwall then marched Company I on the ground, 12 files, and the way in which the company performed in the beginning made the general impression that this company would come out ahead until a bad balk occurred in a right front into line, one portion of the fours going to the right and the other to the left. The mistake, however, was rectified and some very handsome marches and wheels, etc., were executed, until the company which was marching in column of files, and evidently endeavoring to form four, landed in line in double rank—an inexplicable maneuver, and, for all the world, we could not describe how it was done. In the manual it was evidently inferior to the preceding company and the regularity of the performance was particularly destroyed by two individuals in the centre of the company who were far below the rest of the men in the banding of their picos and general bearing. From this out Content's chances began to assume the ascendant, and we are sorry to say that in spite of his earnestness and evident ability Captain Aspinwall could not regain the lead which he, doubtless, took in the beginning of the exercises. The skirmish drill broke the back of Company I entirely, not alone through the fault of the Lieutenant maneuvering the reserve, but through apparent general lack of practice of the whole company; and the trophy was lost.

Although closely watched and criticized, it is just to say that both companies on general principles exhibited in a manner far above the average, and their movements were executed in a soldierly, professional manner, and even the losses need not be ashamed of its performance.

The regiment then formed for review by Colonel Cruger, which was very handsome, especially in point of distance and steadiness—the appearance of the line being somewhat detracted from by one company without gloves, the neglect of the Drum-Major to salute the reviewing officer, and the blunder on the part of the 5th, 6th and 8th company commanders of executing the support after wheeling into line. Dress parade, which wound up the day, was very handsome and passed off without flaw. When the officers had marched to the front, Colonel Cruger announced the decision of the judges in favor of Company H, the company received three rousing cheers and the 12th after a creditable afternoon's work started down 8th Avenue on the homeward march, amidst the generous applause of its numerous friends, who had assembled at the grounds to witness the performance.

## NEW YORK ITEMS.

The New York World says: Col. James McLer, Brooklyn's Postmaster, and commander of the Fourteenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., is the most popular militiaman in Brooklyn. On first acquaintance he seems reserved, but soon develops into a genial

companion. The Colonel is a teetotaler. He is a Conservative, however, and has done more than any other man in Brooklyn to organize the Citizens' League, which has proved such a strong opponent of the liquor traffic. He is not a fanatic. He believes the liquor dealers have rights which the straight-faced anti-liquor men ought to respect. As a military commander he is without an equal in Brooklyn in personal magnetism, with one exception. The members of his command love him with a devotion that is astonishing in times of peace. He lost an arm during the war. He is gentle-hearted, and tells many a good war story. He is an eloquent stump speaker and a polite and unaffected conversationalist. To all these qualities he adds that of being an incorruptible and thoroughly efficient official.

Brigadier-General W. H. Brownell had two mishaps with his horse while out parading with the Society of the Army of the Potomac, but escaped with a few slight bruises—or horses as he calls them. It was certainly a bad day for horses in Brooklyn.

Col. Fred. Plasterer of the Adj't General Department (the author of the famous G. O. No. 12 of 1882), has just completed an improved and revised edition of his book: "The National Guardsman on Guard and Kindred Duties." The book will be issued next week. General Oliver has ordered 750 copies for his brigade. The book contains valuable information presented in a compact and convenient form, and should be in the hands of every guardsman.

A correspondent writes: In all the historic reminiscences of old companies whose organization dates previous to our late civil war, probably the most noticeable one is now the 19th Separate Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They are the recipients of an invitation from the City of Buffalo to take part in the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument, which takes place on July 4th. The cause of the invitation arose with Col. Thomas S. Ward, commanding the 65th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., under whose command the 19th, 38th, 40th and 41st Companies (Separate) were placed. His strict administration of affairs won the esteem and confidence of the Separate Companies, and on the eve of his departure Brovet Major Wm. H. Baumbach, commanding the 19th Separate Company of Poughkeepsie, solicited the commanding officers and their lieutenants to meet him in his tent. A set of resolutions complimentary to Col. Wm. S. Ward and his command were duly signed by Col. E. J. Courtney, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and presented in proper military form by the four Separate Companies. The spirit there engendered has been carefully fostered, and on the evening of July 2d the 19th Separate Company will embark, via N. Y. C. and H. R. R., for Buffalo, there to become the guests of their former comrades in arms. At the earnest solicitation of Capt. E. J. Stearns, commanding the 40th Separate Company, of Syracuse, the 19th Separate Company will be their guests. Much pleasure is anticipated from this friendly visit and interchange of military courtesy.

(Special Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS CAMP.

I reached the camp of the 1st Brigade in the afternoon of June 11. I was much struck with the neatness, order and regularity which marked all the arrangements. The reservation consists of 124 acres, part of which is set aside for the State Arsenal, and its grounds, but the greater part is occupied by the troops. Excellent stables for cavalry and artillery, and field and staff of the infantry, have been erected. Brigade headquarters consist of one building containing 3 rooms for the commanding officer and for the Governor or the State, on one side of a quadrangle. Opposite to it is a very neat and roomy band stand, which during the day is an admirable place from which to view the exercises. The other two sides of the quadrangle are filled by buildings 90 feet in length, divided into 10 rooms, 9 by 15; one of these buildings is for the Brigade staff, the other for the Inspector and Assistant Inspector General, and members of the Governor's staff. In rear of the commanding officers' quarters is a large mess room, and to the right and rear a large, airy, well built stable. The water supply, which is ample, is distributed from 12 pumps which are raised above the ground level, and concreted—an admirable arrangement preventing refuse water from entering the wells. The men's sinks are lined with plank and enclosed by canvas stretched on posts. The cook houses are built of unpainted boards and are in rear of the regimental mess tents.

The two brigades encamp upon the same ground, the tents arranged essentially as required by regulations. The camp is beautifully pitched and laid out, the lines marking the front of tents being run by the engineer officer of the brigade. The tents of one brigade are pitched in a single line, of the other in two. There was an excellent hospital, scrupulously clean and neat, containing six beds. The health of the command was excellent. The command consisted of three regiments of infantry (1st, 2d, and 6th), one company of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and a signal detachment. Strength—1st Regiment: Officers, 49; band, 24; enlisted men, 535. 2d Regiment: Officers, 32; band, 24; enlisted men, 325. 6th Regiment: Officers, 44; band, 24; men, 484. Artillery: 5 officers, 24 band, 67 men. Cavalry: 4 officers, 24 band, 65 men. Signal Corps: 9 enlisted men. Brigade staff, 10. Total officers and men, 1,744 present for duty—78 per cent. of the total strength of the brigade. The target range consists of 12 iron targets, arranged with all the Creedmoor improvements, covered gallery for markers, flags, discs, etc. The only distance used is 200 yards, but as the country is open and very level it would seem that ranges up to 600 yards could be obtained. The target practice took place on the last day of the encampment, the number of military exercises on the other days not allowing any time for practice. Great attention was paid to signalling, under the direction of Capt. B. F. Field. Printed orders containing list of calls and exercises were posted and distributed, and these were carried out as far as the weather permitted. Wednesday was cold and gloomy and Thursday rainy, which compelled the omission of some and the postponement of other exercises.

The guard house is a model far superior to anything that I have seen at any post that I have ever been stationed at, divided into two buildings, one containing a room for the officer of the guard and a room for the members of the guard, and connected with the other, which is large, light, and airy, and contains six cells. It is built on entirely opposite principles from the average guard house, which is based apparently upon the idea of making confinement as disagreeable as possible; in fact, a sort of temporary Hades. One interesting feature of the camp, and one unique, as far as I know, in the militia, is the earthwork, armed with two 10-inch seacoast guns (Rodman) and four 10-inch siege mortars. Four companies, under Major Mathews, of the 1st, were detailed from that regiment, and I watched their drill with much interest. The manouvering of the guns was quick and accurate, the mortar drill excellent, the motions mortar right, left, in and from battery being accurately and briskly done, while their practice at 600 yards gave the surprising result of an average of 10 yards deviation in four shots, one being within four feet of the target. This subject of heavy artillery is an interesting one, and it is high time that the seaboard States were waking up to it. Massachusetts has the honor of inaugurating this movement, which, it is to be hoped, other States will follow.

#### CAVALRY AND LIGHT ARTILLERY DRILLS.

The first thing that I witnessed in the way of drill was the company of cavalry drilling for the first time with their carbines, which had just been issued to them. I was very much struck with the personnel of the men. They were, without exception, young, well-sized, well-built, intelligent-looking men. They are from the country, ride well, and appear thoroughly at home in the care and management of horses. Considering the difficulties attending mounted organizations, when the horses are hired for the occasion, I have no hesitation in saying that they are the best cavalry I have yet met with in the National Guard, and recall some of the troops I have known in Maryland and other Southern States, where the men looked as if they had passed a large part of their life on horseback, and the horses were owned by the men who rode them. Generally, the appearance of a cavalryman riding through camp has been comical to the casual spectator and agonizing to a horseman. Considering that they were handling the carbine for the first time their manual was more than creditable. I next watched the drill of four companies of the 1st Regiment, under Col. Mathews, the same companies, I think, that are detailed for the heavy artillery duty. Double column on the centre, four left and right, very well done. The deployment four right and left was very good, except that the markers did not face each other, as in all cases of deployment on a central division, and that one company failed to support arms. This movement was then repeated and very well done. A third time the double column was formed, and in deploying, instead of giving the command fours right and left, the major gave the command fours right, bringing the line in the following order: 1st, 4th, 2d, 3d companies. He then formed another double column from this line and deployed again by the right. This was not done through ignorance of tactics, for there are few better tacticians in the brigade, but deliberately to show the knowledge and ability of the captains in not getting confused by such irregular movements. But as they result in totally disarranging the companies in their order in line, I hardly think they are legitimate, for in deploying a double column on one flank, you do away with the whole object of a double column, which is to enable a simultaneous development in each direction.

I then devoted some time to the drill of the light battery. In these camps all the organizations, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, are drilling at the same time, and the only way to do justice to all, and to get an idea of general proficiency, is to go from one to another, which does not give much time to any single one. This battery, like all in the State service, only hires its horses for the occasion, but they are a long way ahead of any horses I have yet seen, being of good size and action, and generally matched teams, accustomed to working together, and the drivers, instead of being merely teamsters with uniforms clapped on them, are enlisted men of the battery. Consequently, instead of merely passing over the mounted drill as being creditable in view of their difficulties, I considered that this battery could stand criticism from the standard of the batteries of the Army. Left into line wheel was excellently done. In battery the reverse was good, the pieces making the turn together, but the distances taken between limbers and caissons was much too great, nearly double the regulation distance. In firing the manual of the piece was excellent, quite up to the regular standard. Except that one member was slow at the command ready, I saw nothing more to criticize than in all batteries I have seen since the war. There is always a tendency to drop the left shoulder in sending the staff home preparatory to sponging, which destroys the erect position from the hips up. The only battery I remember in which this defect could not be seen, was a dismounted one at Fort McHenry, Md., who in the elegance and style of their manual were a head of anything I remember. Limber rear was very good, the drivers getting the limbers very near the trails. Pieces forward, caissons reverse, one caisson slow.

Countermarch was excellent, a battery wheel capital. Action front was not good, the limbers instead of wheeling short to the left, at the command drive on, gained considerable ground to the front, and one began a reverse. Limber rear caissons left about pieces forward good. Countermarch well done, except by second piece, which attempted too short a turn, and fell behind. On right pieces to two yards, close intervals was good. Battery left wheel with closed intervals was capital. At the command right by section the second was slow. Left front into line was fair. Pieces and caissons left about was well done, except that the captain at the conclusion gave the command forward into line to guide left. By the right flank was well done, and I then returned to the cavalry. The horses were excellent and the seats were good. The appearance in column of fours was solid, distances well kept, and fours well dressed. They did not do much except form line from column and column from line, as it was their first day's work, and they were getting their horses into shape. The command is from the country which gives them the great advantage of being familiar with horses, but has this disadvantage, that they are much scattered, the company being made up of no less than seven squads from as many neighborhoods.

#### THE STABLES AND ARSENAL.

After looking at their drill, I rode with Adjutant General Dalton and Col. Pennington, U. S. Inspector, to their stables. I found them light, airy, with high pitched roof, scrupulously clean, and with a slight slope to the front in the stalls, contrary to the usual custom, which is to slope the stalls to the rear to facilitate cleaning and save trouble, thereby putting the horse in an uncomfortable position, for a horse allowed to choose for himself invariably puts his forelegs on lower ground than the hind. Hence in the ordinary stall the disposition to hang back on the halter is simply an effort to relieve himself by getting his hind legs on the other side of the gutter and on higher ground. In former encampments it was the practice to erect temporary sheds that cost the State from 600 to 700 dollars each time, and were so narrow that the horses' haunches went out of doors. This, with many other economical reforms, was the work of the Adjutant General, to whose extraordinary efficiency I shall do justice farther on. The cavalry and artillery stables are 198 and 220 feet in length. We then rode around the rear of the camp, and noticed the cook houses, 23 in number, 6 double ones in each regiment, besides a single one for headquarters. This was another reform in place of the cook tent of former days. The police of the camp was simply beautiful, not a straw nor a scrap of paper.

The stables at regimental headquarters are 175 feet in length. While passing, the Adjutant-General called my attention to a company of the 1st Regiment drilling which had been in the State service 14 days. I watched them with great interest, as showing the splendid material, the zeal, and the intelligence which, if properly directed and systematized, are capable of making the American National Guard one of the best forces in the world. Their fours left about was excellent, wheels, fair; right forward, fours right, good; left front into line, excellent; also the four left about a column.

We then visited the arsenal, which is roomy, commodious and well filled with all the tools and appliances necessary to repair damaged property. Mr. Landy, in charge, is a thorough mechanic and a most useful and efficient man. He showed me a good idea for protecting mortars in winter and bad weather, being a wooden frame of pine, very light, covered with 8 oz. duck.

#### BRIGADE DRILL AND DRESS PARADE.

The next thing on the programme was a drill of the brigade by General Wales in the ceremony of passing in review. The consolidated band of the brigade, 124 pieces, struck up, and here let me speak of these bands, two of which, the Salem Cadet Band, of Massachusetts, and the Providence Band, of Rhode Island, I know personally. They are all drilled and organized on a military basis, an march, dress and wheel in a manner creditable to the oldest band in the Army. The fine effect of a band of 124 pieces thoroughly drilled, handsomely uniformed, and playing excellent music may be imagined. At the signal from the band the heads of the columns appeared at the end of the company streets. The cavalry and artillery started simultaneously, and all moved out together. The line was formed in one minute and a half which, considering that the three regiments, the battery and the cavalry were all camped at tactical intervals, struck me as something remarkable. The appearance of the infantry in line of mass was solid, steady and imposing, the distances good, the men remarkably steady. The action front of the battery was not as good as at drill. The present was excellent and the band remarkably good.

The first movement toward forming column of companies was change direction by the left flank. The markers of the 6th were slow in getting their places, and the 1st Division, instead of mov-

ing out left forward fours left, moved to some distance by the flank. The 1st and 2d did well. Take wheeling distance right by companies well done, except that in the 1st the breaking by companies was not simultaneous.

The marching of the immense band was superb, a finer sight than any thing I have seen since the days of the Austrian occupation of Europe. In the 2d the 1st company was well dressed, but not closed, 2d fairly dressed and closed, 3d good, 4th broke a little in passing, 5th broke, 6th and 7th fair, 8th excellent. 1st Regiment: 1st company good, 2d and 3d fair, 4th not well dressed, 5th excellent, 6th, 7th and 8th fair; 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th all good. 6th Regiment: 1st, fair, 2d poor, 3d fair, 4th and 5th good, 6th well dressed, but not closed, 7th good, 8th fair, 9th indifferent, 10th fair, 11th and 12th good.

Battery well dressed, but not well closed; captain too far in front; guns clean; horses good; harness serviceable, but rusty; men very soldierly; drivers sitting and driving well; gunners models of soldierly bearing. (The zeal and consciousness of this militia make a soldier's heart yearn to command such men.)

The passage of the cavalry was spoiled by the proximity of the reviewing officer so near that the clash of their hundred pieces was almost in the faces of the horses. Naturally, although excellent for militia horses, they were not equal to this test, and swerving broke what promised to be an excellent passage all to pieces. The 2d and 3d platoons got by fairly, but the horses of the 1st absolutely balked, and the 4th broke badly.

After the passage the column was deployed on the 1st battalion left front into line of masses faced to the rear. 6th Regiment got a little mixed up in their divisions; 1st good, except not sufficient distance between 1st and 2d divisions; 2d excellent. Column of masses on 1st division 1st battalion left on front. Guides slow in facing about in 6th, in the 2d guides slow, and the leading division too far to the front. Change direction by the left flank. In the 6th division commanders did not halt on line established, and had to dress their divisions by regaining ground to the right.

On 1st battalion take deploying intervals deploy masses. The markers were slow in the 1st, and the right general guide of the 6th failed to come out on the line. Some manual was then given, and was very good for any troops and remarkable considering that here were 700 men that had not drilled together for a year, and many of them not even that, being new men. What was especially commendable was the snap and vigor of their motions and the square manner in which the left hands were brought to the shoulders. In dropping the hands there was almost too much vigor, amounting to a snap, but it is a good fault to be Hibernian. The reg. now had battalion drill. In the 1st right of companies rear into column was excellent, except that the captain of the 7th failed to halt on the line. This was the 14 days company spoken of above, and under the circumstances it did marvelously. Left into line wheel was excellently done. The captain of the 1st company took position in front before guide posts; 4 left, 6's left about, a little delay in the leading company 4 left guide centre, good. 4's right, and I passed to the 6th.

The colonel after forming line from columns of 4's gave the command, continue, the march instead of guide centre; 4's about poor; 4's left distance lost.

In the afternoon the exercises terminated with a brigade dress parade. The line was formed in the same quick and handsome manner as for brigade drill. In turning over the battalions the present of the 1st and 2d was excellent; in the 6th, good, except the officers. Line of masses formed excellently in 1st and 2d; slowly in 6th. Action front of the battery very good. Order arms and parade rest good in 1st and 2d. During the beat off of the band I rode around the brigade, passing in review and their perfect readiness deserved the highest praise. Not the band moved during the time, and from the length of the line this beat off occupied at least 14 minutes. Attention 6th a little slow. Present arms good. Manual good. Adjutant's front and centre and report good, except that they might be a little better mounted, except Mr. King, of the 1st.

After the brigade dress parade I saw the battalion parade of the 1st. Just think of the zeal of these fellows. After a day literally crammed with military exercises, barely giving them time to snatch a dinner, they actually have not had enough after a brigade parade, where the band takes 15 minutes to beat off, but they at once have another dress parade on their own grounds. And yet a cross roads lawyer, who has pettifogged his way into the Legislature, sometimes indulges himself in a snuff at the militia. They were as steady during the best off as before, and never cannot be said.

Cavalry good, present superb, support not perfect, but only marred by one man; carry from right shoulder, one hand slow. These two individual faults were absolutely the only blemishes in an otherwise perfect manual. 1st sergeants salute splendid; the most military I have ever seen; almost open to the charge of exaggeration of mechanical movement. The line of officers perfect. Their salute of course not absolutely simultaneous when one of that number. Nations shall not learn when one of these will know too much already.

6th Regiment—Perfectly motionless during beat off. Carry arms, adjutant's voice didn't carry, consequently a little irregular. These two individual faults were absolutely the only blemishes in an otherwise perfect manual. 1st sergeants salute splendid; the most military I have ever seen; almost open to the charge of exaggeration of mechanical movement. The line of officers perfect. Their salute of course not absolutely simultaneous when one of that number. Nations shall not learn when one of these will know too much already.

**BATTALION DRILLS ON THURSDAY.**  
Thursday morning being rainy, guard mount was in overcoats and without music. The first exercise was battalion drill, and as I had devoted some time to the 1st, I gave my attention this morning to the 2d. On being turned over by the adjutant, the present and carry were excellent, and the manual that followed was very good.

"Companies right wheel," good and the march in column of companies good, although the 4th Company lost a little distance. The color Company was especially good. "Right forward, fours right," very good.

To the right close column of divisions, 2d Division broke and the companies got inverted. "On 1st Division take wheeling distance," the 2d failed to take the distance. The change of direction that followed was good. "Right forward fours right," last division lost distance; "fours left, guide centre," very good; fours left."—"on the left close column of divisions" well done. "Four left," "change directions to the left," this was especially well done, the column taking the double time at the right moment and maintaining their intervals. "Fours right," "battalion half," "fours right," "change direction to the left," excellent. "4s left" on 1st division deploy column, 4s left was well done, the guides being all prompt in preceding their divisions on the line. "By the right of companies rear into column," the Capt. of the 6th failed to halt on the line. This company had only been organized 10 days before the camp, and on the whole did wonders. "Left front into line, companies left half wheel," the left general guide was not prompt in getting on the line and the right company was slow in getting dressed. "Fours right," "on right into line," the Captain of the 2d company dressed it to the left, right general guide prompt on the line.

The march in line, guide center, was good. While this battalion was resting, I watched the 1st Regt. skirmishing, this being the first time they had tried battalion skirmish drill. The space was so limited that they were unable to get more than 2 yards interval. The men were intelligent and tractable. Marching in retreat some fired before the command, and at the command skirmishers halt; many failed to face about. The firings were excellent for a first drill, though a few failed to kneel. Rally by company very fair. The 2d a little slow. Deploy was very good.

I then at Gen. Wales' invitation accompanied him to see him drill the 6th in person. We found the battalion somewhat mixed, one company having got their ranks inverted. Col. Jones is now to the command, having only been colonel for a short time. The general directed the adjutant with sergeant major and two marksmen to re-form the line, and then took command. The first movement was "close column on first division right in front fours right." General Wales caused this to be done successively for purposes of instruction. This was done well by the 2d and 3d. The captains of the 4th and 5th did not march them quite far enough before commanding "fours left." The 6th was good. "On 1st division deploy column fours left" successively, in the 2d division left guide 3d company slow in coming on the line, 3d division good, guide 7th company 4th division not out, 5th and 6th divisions good. The company commanders did not give commands for dressing, but allowed their companies to obey

division commander. This drill showed that the trouble was with the officers. The men were smart, intelligent and teachable. The former colonel had left the service recently. Colonel Jones had only had it a short time, and evidently there had been a want of good instruction.

It would have done an old soldier good to see the Brigade Commander handle the battalion. General Wales is one of the best tacticians in the National Guard, and he is a great deal more than that, as I shall show when I come to discuss organization; but here it is sufficient to say that nothing inspires men with higher respect for the knowledge of a brigade commander than to see him take hold of a regiment and show that he has not forgotten the details of battalion drill. While the regiment was resting, I saw the battery mount their cannons while at a trot in a manner that surprised me, although I knew that they were doing good work. General Wales now relinquished command to Colonel Jones, and the drill proceeded. Two changes of direction in column of companies were well done. "Continue the march left into line wheel," right wing good left wing poor; battalion wheel very good as to alignment, but color and general guides not sufficiently in advance of the line. "Companies right wheel" good. "Left into line wheel" good.

The rest of the day being thoroughly stormy there was no drill parade of the Brigade although these indefatigable men drilled whenever the rain held up a little. The sham fight which was to have been held on Thursday, and which is one of the chief attractions to visitors was postponed to the next day, when the Governor was to be received and to review the forces, and everybody went to bed fervently praying for a fair day. That evening, having enjoyed the hospitality of Col. Wellington and the officers of the 1st, and having investigated a marvellous punch at the Light Batteries, we returned to Brigade Headquarters about 11:30 and the Adjutant General, Dalton, called attention with honest pride to the fact that there was not a light visible in the camp in the quarters of the enlisted men and that a Quaker meeting was a scene of boisterous hilarity in comparison with the absolute hush that brooded over that white tented field.

Every sentinel challenged sharply and advanced properly, and we slept like Marco Bozzaris's Turks "in guarded tents" to dream of sham fights and Governor's galore. Next week I will give the proceedings of Friday, which include the Governor's reception and the sham fight.

#### BUCKINGHAM DAY AT HARTFORD.

THE unveiling of the statue of Gov. Buckingham was celebrated at Hartford, Conn., June 12, with great eclat. At 11 o'clock the Seventh Regiment of New York, 400 strong, arrived and were met by the First Connecticut Regiment. All the veterans reported to regimental headquarters, a tent being prepared for each command. At 12 o'clock the line of march began, with the First Regiment on the right, followed by the New York visitors. About 6,000 men were in line, the majority being veterans. After the parade the unveiling of the statue took place. H. B. Garrison, Speaker of the House, presented it on behalf of the State, and Gov. Waller responded. Following this ceremony the military visitors and veterans were banqueted in spacious tents, provision being made for 12,000 people. At 3 o'clock Senator Platt delivered an address on the life and character of Gov. Buckingham.

The Seventh left New York by an early train, the several companies quickly embarking upon the car bearing on a sign the letter of their company. The new quartermaster of the Seventh, Lieut. John F. Long, made his debut on this occasion and managed his new office in the style of a veteran, while the substance department was looked after in the usual accomplished manner by Commissary Charles H. Coyle.

The regiment disembarked on its arrival and formed with its peculiar promptness, and when the white helmets were arranged in 10 solid, faultlessly straight lines, and when the sunlight reflected the gleam of the polished bayonets and the bright gilt spikes, a shout of applause arose such as has certainly never greeted the advent of a military organization at Hartford before. The depot and every thoroughfare leading to it were completely jammed with an enthusiastic, curious crowd of country people who were evidently completely carried away with the new and brilliant spectacle, and who became so enthusiastic that the Guard of the 1st regiment stationed around the depot had their hands full to keep them back.

From the gilt dome of the capitol the Signal Corps of the 1st Connecticut Regiment waved to the main body of that organization, drawn up on Asylum street, under command of Col. Lucius A. Barbour, in a uniform similar to that worn by the regular artillery, the arrival of the guests. The 7th passed by, received its salute, and then formed line and paid the same compliment to the 1st Connecticut, both ceremonies being very satisfactorily performed—only we regretted to notice that a number of company officers and men of a regiment with the well-deserved soldierly reputation of that of the 1st Connecticut lacked sufficient self-control to keep their heads and eyes to the front when the 7th approached and when it had passed. The regiment otherwise acted and appeared very creditably, and particularly deserves commendation for the introduction of the Signal Corps and its successful utilization on this occasion. The flags waved during the entire procession, and its every movement was regulated and reported by this means.

Headed by the 1st, the column then, under a broiling June sun and not a breath of air stirring, proceeded to Pearl st., to await the start of the procession, a distance of about a mile. Cappa's Band, 55 pieces, supported by the regimental drum corps, firing the beats of the astonished natives. Under the piercing rays of the merciless sun this wait, which lasted at least an hour, must certainly have proved a severe trial to the men, and in fact it transformed the march which followed into a test of endurance as well as of military precision, and no doubt laid the foundation for the several cases of exhaustion which afterwards occurred. The Connecticut troops, instead of having the road kept clear by a line of policemen, were preceded by a body of their own men, who did their duty successfully, and which certainly is an improvement on the New York method. They had 16 files front, and marched in accordance with their well-known creditable reputation. The 7th received a perfect ovation, spontaneous and evidently genuine applause, greeting them all along the line of march. This became perfectly deafening when passing up Main st., a broad avenue, in division fronts of 36 files, where every command marched and kept its alignments with the solidity of a stone wall until the street narrowed down to a point where a reduct on the front became necessary. This was handsomely executed by the command right by companies, and from this on, the larger portion of the march, interspersed with a few short halts, was accomplished in company front in the usual stately manner of the regiment. Under the ominous conditions of the weather Colonel Clark had taken the precaution to direct the company commanders to keep a strict lookout on the men during the march, and to order any man out of the ranks who showed the first sign of exhaustion, and a few fell out under this authority, but all evidently recovered promptly under the application of refreshments which were amply provided by the inhabitants all along the march, and the men generally rejoined the command by a "short cut" through some cross street. The march was thus nearly completed without serious mishap, and the regiment had just halted and formed line to allow the numerous veteran organizations to pass, when Color-bearer Sergeant

Peter Braisted, who has either carried or followed the standard of the Seventh for 38 years, became a victim of the heat, but speedily recovered, and when the regiment arrived home he was there, and announced himself ready to resume his duties. A private of Company G also received a slight sunstroke.

The regiment from here returned to the starting point in column of fours, and about 3 p.m. the companies marched to their various quarters (the Allyn House City Hotel, and Park Central and United States Hotels). Every man, as soon as he had performed his ablutions and changed from full to fatigue dress, with the indomitable vitality of the Seventh, appeared for dinner without the least sign of the fatiguing march just accomplished, and ready to go through a similar performance. The hospitality of Hartford's private citizens, as well as military organizations, clubs, and civil authorities, is simply boundless. After dinner a reception was given to the regiment at the City Hall by the Mayor and the municipal authorities, which was attended by officers and men from the Colonel down, and whose only drawback lay in the profusion of the hospitalities. The Home Circle Club had a handsome spread in its quarters about the same hour, the regiment also availing itself of the opportunity in a very liberal manner, and when these social duties had been attended to the time for dress parade at West Park had arrived. This again drew an immense crowd, who certainly showed their appreciation of the performance by an uninterrupted storm of applause. The regiment had 16 files front per company, and just stretched across the entire breadth of the grounds. The manual and the march to the front by the officers were particularly handsome. This completed the military performance, and left the regiment free to avail themselves of the hospitality of the Army and Navy Club and of the 1st Connecticut Regiment, the former providing a dinner and the latter a reception, which lasted from 8 to 12 p.m. The night was spent by the boys in the well known peculiar manner of the Seventh on occasions of this sort, but the morning found everybody present and ready for duty bright and early, and at 10 a.m. the train for New Haven was boarded. Of the visit to New Haven we shall give an account next week.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

The brigade of Rhode Island militia will encamp at Oak Beach, R. I., for five days commencing Tuesday, July 15, 1884. Eighty cents a day will be allowed for the subsistence of each officer and enlisted man, and fifty cents per day for each horse. Additional and detailed instructions will be published in future orders.

#### MICHIGAN.

The State troops of Michigan will encamp at Island Lake from August 7 to August 11, under command of Brig.-Gen. J. C. Smith. The troops will not be exercised in target practice so as to interfere with other duties during the encampment, and for this reason the teams of the different companies will get through their competitions on the 5th or 6th. In order that companies may enter in good condition for drill no recruits will be taken and no enlistments permitted thirty days before the encampment—a rule which it would be well to follow in New York.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### OHIO.

G. O. No. 4, June 1, brigades the Ohio Guard for the first time, although only temporarily.

*First Brigade.*—Infantry: 1st Regiment, 7 companies; 6th Regiment, 9 companies; 7th Regiment, 6 companies; 13th Regiment, 5 companies. Light Artillery: 2d Battery, 1 company; 5th Battery, 1 company; 8th Battery, 1 company.

*Second Brigade.*—Infantry: 3d Regiment, 7 companies; 9th Battalion, 2 companies; 14th Regiment, 9 companies; 17th Regiment, 7 companies; Governor's Guard, 1 company. Light Artillery: 4th Battery, 1 company; 7th Battery, 1 company.

*Third Brigade.*—Infantry: 2d Regiment, 7 companies; 5th Regiment, 7 companies; 8th Regiment, 7 companies; 16th Regiment, 8 companies; Toledo Cadets, 1 company. Light Artillery: 1st Battery, 1 company; 3d Battery, 1 company; 6th Battery, 1 company.

The 1st Brigade will encamp at Springfield or Dayton; the 3d at Columbus, and the 3d at Cleveland or vicinity. The senior colonels will command the brigades.

It was expected that the 17th Regiment would be placed in the 3d Brigade. James C. Ogden, of Springfield has been commissioned 2d Lieutenant of the 5th Battery. At Celina, Mercer Co., Ohio, a new company has been organized and assigned as K Co., to the 7th Regiment. Its officers are Captain, Byron M. Clendenning; 1st Lieutenant, George Houser; 2d Lieutenant, T. Bidack. F. G. B.

#### PRIZE DRILL IN MINNESOTA.

Lieutenant W. L. Sanborn, E. F. Glenn and C. C. Tear, 25th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Snelling, were judges at the prize drill which took place at Minnetonka on Saturday last, June 14, between forty men of Co. D, of the 1st Regiment, Minnesota N. G., and the visiting National Rifles, of Washington. The drill was an excellent one, Company D of the Minnesota Guard coming out ahead, very closely followed by its antagonists. The company was then presented with the prize, a \$250 banner made of regulation satin, red and white barred American flag, with a blue field with thirty-eight white stars. The whole is encircled with yellow fringe, and tied to a staff of light wood with red, white and blue ribbons. On the bars are stitched in yellow the words: "First prize, inter-state competitive drill, Hotel Lafayette, Minnetonka Beach, Minn., June, 1884; awarded to Company D, M. S. N. G."

#### THE IOWA ENCAMPMENT.

The military encampment at Dubuque, Iowa, opened in good shape early in the week with a large attendance and much enthusiasm manifested. The Regular troops present were Light Battery F, 4th Artillery, from Fort Snelling, Light Battery D, 5th Artillery, and two companies of the 4th U. S. Infantry, from Fort Omaha. The militia troops included the National Rifles, of Washington; Mobile Rifles, Treasury Rifles and Branch Guards, of St. Louis; Washington Artillery, of New Orleans; cavalry squadrons from Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other points, besides many companies from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The program was as follows: Tuesday, Grand street parade and dress parade; Wednesday, competition company drill for diamond badges between the Mobile Rifles, Treasury Rifles, National Rifles and other crack companies; Thursday, artillery and cavalry drill; Friday, grand sham battle.

A despatch from the camp says: "One of the most interesting sights in camp is the severe precision of the Regulars. The 4th Infantry, 125 strong; Battery D, 5th Artillery, 56 strong, and Battery F, 4th Art., 46 strong, are in camp, with

all their preliminaries settled just as if they were in active duty on the far western frontier. They have about seventy-five tents. Each company has its own mess cook and kitchen, and subsists on Regular Army rations, with a few luxuries added from the store house. The officers of the companies of Regulars are the following: 4th Infantry—Maj. De Russy, Capt. Quinn, Maj. Neide, Lieut. Brown, Lieutenant McQuiston, Lieut. Hollis, Assistant Surgeon Stephen; 5th Artillery—Maj. Hawes, Lieut. Lomia, Lieut. Coffin, Lieut. Treat; 4th Artillery—Major Smith, Lieut. Stewart, Lieutenant Lundeen, Lieut. Phillips."

We reserve a full account of the proceedings for a future number.

#### THE COMMAND OF THE 1ST PROVISIONAL REGIMENT IN CAMP.

Colonel, Josiah Porter, 22d Regt.; Lieut.-Col., Wm. E. Fitch, 10th Battalion; Major, to be designated by Col. Porter; Adjutant, Wm. J. Harding, 22d Regt. (Norton Chase, 10th Battalion, to assist him); Quartermaster, Howard Batchelder, 10th Battalion; Inspector Rifle Practice, Charles H. Tians, 10th Battalion. The Sergeant Major and Q. M. Sergeant of the 22d Regiment; the rest of N. C. staff from 10th Battalion. Owing to absence of the officers from town, the assignment of officers for 2d Provisional Regiment is delayed.

#### SHORT ON "R's."

*SCENE.*—The breakfast room at the officers' mess, Fort

Officer.—(to Chinese waiter.) "Jim, can't you bring me some rice?"

Jim.—"No, Cap'n, no habbee rice, bekws."

Officer.—"Get none."

Jim.—"No, Cap'n. No rice light way, dinnah all light. Habbee rice soup. Alice same. Rice pood (pudding) dinah. All light. Sabe?"

Officer.—"Yes, sabe."

Jim.—"All light. Heap rice dinnah."

This anecdote, which we received from a correspondent, is capped by another story told us by a cavalry officer. At his post several English noblemen arrived with letters from General Sherman and General Sheridan. The locker was just then empty, and no cook available but an enlisted man. So a hunting expedition was sent out which returned loaded with game. Among the trophies of the hunt were several wild turkeys. One of these turkeys was entrusted to the enlisted cook who served it up without cleaning it. The first cut revealed a crop well stuffed with grasshoppers that spread themselves over the platter. With an apology to the chief lord, whom he was about to help, the post commander and cavalry in chief sent the first cut to the lieutenant at the other end of the table on the plea that he had just re-collected that it was his favorite portion. He supplied the plate liberally with grasshoppers saying at the same time in his most significant manner: "Mr. ——, of course you will take some of the grasshopper dressing?" This the unlucky lieutenant dare not deny, in face of the look which accompanied the question. Then carving for the chief guest what he had indicated as his preference, the captain asked the same question. "Well, ah; really, ah," said his lordship, "is grasshopper dressing usual in this country?" (but for politeness he would have said "blasted country.") "Quite so," was the ready reply, "we always serve wild turkey with grasshopper dressing." So his lordship took his unsavory dose as meekly as possible, mentally resolving that he would immediately organize a commissary department for the rest of his trip.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Berger, Levrant and Company, of Paris, have issued the sixth annual "Carnet de L'Officier de Marins," a handy pocket compendium for naval officers whose value cannot be overestimated. Several prominent officials of the French Navy contribute valuable statistics and information to the work, which, from year to year, continues to grow in favor with its constituency.

Ordnance Notes No. 335 contains an article on "Field Artillery," by Captain De Sotomayor, of the Spanish Army, translated by Lieutenant W. M. Medcalf, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.; No. 336, "Paints and Lacquers for Artillery Material," from an Italian military journal; No. 333, "A Visit to the Artillery Practice Ground at Justerborg," a translation from the "Revue d'Artillerie," by Captain O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.

"Echoes from Hospital and White House," a recent work by Anna L. Boyden, gives a pleasing account of the experiences during the war of Mrs. Rebecca R. Pomroy, a worthy coadjutor of Miss Dix in tending the wounded and sick soldiers brought from the front. D. Lothrop and Co. are the publishers.

We have received three bound and bulky volumes containing the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., for 1883, a synopsis of which we gave in the JOURNAL shortly after its rendition in October last. The report and sub-reports contain a fund of interesting and valuable information, and those who read them will find ample evidence that the Corps of Engineers is well and faithfully guarding the important national interests entrusted to it.

Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., has approved and had distributed a comprehensive Index of General Orders and Circulars Headquarters Corps of Engineers and Circulars Office of the Chief of Engineers, from 1883 to 1883, prepared by Mr. Chas. G. Love, of that office. Copies of all important orders and circulars issued during that period are incorporated with the Index.

The Office of Naval Intelligence has just published a valuable report on the exhibits at the Crystal Palace Electrical Exhibition in 1882, written by Ensign F. J. Sprague, U. S. Navy, who attended the exhibition under orders from the Navy Department. He not only took notes of what he saw, but figured prominently in much of the scientific work connected with the exhibition, and served on many of the juries of award which tested various electrical systems. In this report there is a notable absence of padding, and of the glittering generalities which are apt to creep into works on electricity. The report covers 160 closely printed pages, and is illustrated by a large number of carefully prepared diagrams. It opens with an account of the different gas engines used in operating electrical machines, and gives an

exist description of the tests to which each was subjected, showing the indicator cards taken from each, and giving tables exhibiting the comparative performance of the different engines as regards economy, pressure, speed, etc. This is followed by an account of a discussion of the engines, in which such men as Sir Wm. Thomson, Dr. Siemens (afterwards Sir Wm. Siemens), and others took part.

The next part of the report is devoted to dynamo machines, and is exceedingly concise and clear. The history of the dynamo is briefly sketched, and then the principles underlying their construction are explained, the use of carefully made diagrams elucidating the explanations. The principal varieties of dynamos are then discussed, and their distinguishing peculiarities pointed out.

The report now takes up the tests made of the dynamos, and describes minutely not only the course pursued in testing, but also the engines, dynamometer, shafting, rheostate, etc., in fact all the apparatus essential for making scientific electrical and mechanical tests. The results attained are presented in a table, giving the precise performance of every dynamo in every particular.

Then follows a description of the various electric lights in use, including arc, incandescence and semi-incandescence lamps, succeeded by a description of the principal systems of electric light distribution, including a presentation of the laws governing the proportions of conductors, the use of meters, etc.

The book closes with a vigorous plea for the use of the electric light on board men-of-war, pointing out the numerous advantages to be obtained, and showing the groundlessness of the objections urged against it.

#### MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the Illinois Commandery, held at Chicago June 4, Major and Surgeon T. H. Patterson, U. S. V., was elected a member of the order.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**Fort Wingate asks:** 1. Is there any steel manufactured in America? Ans.—According to the report of the House Committee on Naval Affairs of last Congress, the United States is the second country in the world, if not indeed the first, in the extent of the manufacture of steel, and the American steel is better than that made in Europe.

2. Will a ball from a Government cartridge fired from a distance of 50 yards leave no impression on the face of a sheet of steel one inch thick; or if it should be struck on the edges of the sheet of steel, would the ball chip or break the edge? Ans.—If the plate is of high (hard) steel a bullet striking at or near the edge would be likely to splinter off a piece; if the plate is of low (soft) steel, it will probably make a slight indentation or bulging out at the edge.

**C. E. H.**—Regulations forbid the enlistment of a married man, or the re-enlistment of a man who marries after enlisting. They do not forbid the marriage of an enlisted man, except so far as his subordination to military authority may prevent it beyond his power to secure any opportunity for marriage. In your case marriage seems to be necessary, to save the reputation of the woman who has trusted you, and to legitimate her child. We should advise you, therefore, to apply to your company commander for a furlough to attend to urgent private business. Then you can get married quietly, and make the best arrangements you can to support your wife until your term of enlistment expires, either near you or where she now is. If necessary state the whole case to your company commander, confiding in his honor not to make public anything which may affect the reputation of the one you are to marry.

**Jeffersonville writes:** "Please to inform me where is Patrick Ronan he is a Admiral on united states steam ship he is a naval to my wife she seen him in Brooklyn about 10 years ago." Ans.—Doubtless through some omission at the Navy Department Patrick's name does not appear in the list of admirals in the Navy, and we are unable to inform you on what ship he is serving in that high capacity.

**19th Corps.**—The date given for the adoption of the Seventh Corps Badge, as published in the Journal of Feb. 2 last was incorrect. It should have been June 1, 1865, not January 1, 1865.

**Keystone.**—Better write to the Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

#### AN INFURIATED ITALIAN SOLDIER.

A despatch from Naples, Italy, June 7th, gives an account of the trial of the Calabrese soldier Midea, to whose murder of six of his comrades we have already alluded. He is confined in an iron cage projecting from the wall, in which, however, he appears quite at ease. Midea is only 22 years old, of low stature, with a round face, almost beardless, low forehead, and sparkling dark eyes. He gives his answers in a clear, calm voice, but his Calabrian dialect is only imperfectly understood by the larger part of the audience.

Soon after the muster roll had been called on the fatal night, to which Midea had responded, remarking, "A year hence I shall not answer, because I shall be on furlough," all the soldiers had retired to their respective quarters. Midea, in company with another soldier, his countryman, Callisti, and the corporal, Trovati, conversed about their country. A Lombard soldier, Zanolotti, unfortunately mixed in the conversation, observing, "What can you do down in that sunburnt Calabria?" To which the corporal replied, "Yes, we are of sunburnt soil; but you are Piedmontese polenta eaters or Tuscan chestnut eaters." The dispute continued, when the Corporal Bonocoroni appeared on the scene and ordered the disputants to be silent, with the remark, "Here we are all Italians and brothers," at the same time sending Trovati away. On this Midea shook Bonocoroni, exclaiming, "You eat Trovati away because he is a Calabrese." Corporal Codara, coming to Bonocoroni's assistance, was threatened by Midea, who said, "I have some fancies in my head tonight; I will give satisfaction to all of you, one by one, for one Calabrese is worth a hundred of your lot."

On this Codara boxed the ears of Midea, who tried to draw his sword, but being prevented, exclaimed, "You have given me a box on the ear, Co arà, but to-night I will cut off your head!" Midea was then ordered to prison, but somehow the order was not executed. He ran to his room, took his gun, cleaned it, took forty-eight cartridges from the pouch, and fired the first shot into a group of six soldiers, of whom one fell, and the light in the room was extinguished by the detonation.

Then followed a scene of utter panic among the soldiers, whose cowardice in not confronting and securing the murderer at once made the most painful impression in court. Most of the soldiers barricaded their dormitories; others escaped by the windows; one group of eleven was found by Midea huddled together in the water closet. He sought for Lombardese and Piedmontese among them, and shot four of them, sparing Caudari, one of his countrymen. At last, on the appearance of an officer of the Bersaglieri, efforts were made to secure the assassin. He was caught by the legs by a trumpeter and Ondari.

The regimental surgeon, on examining Midea, found him wearing his usual expression, although excited, and altogether without signs of drunkenness, only loudly complaining of his bonds. He was put into a strait waistcoat and taken to the Castello dell'ovo. Midea, hearing that a pie of insanity was to be set up on his behalf, declared that he was neither drunk nor mad; but later he maintained that he had drunk an unusual quantity of rum on the day of the crime. His precedents are bad enough. He has been twice tried for attempted homicide, but acquitted for want of proof. He has undergone several punishments for breach of discipline, and is reputed as being naturally lazy, fond of drink, and illiterate. His brothers are noted vagabonds, and his uncle was a brigand. Midea asked as a favor to be condemned quickly, and shot by a company of twelve soldiers, picked enemies of the Calabrese.

#### FOREIGN NOTES.

"*Ax Arab*," says the *Egyptian Gazette*, "who left Berber on the 1st inst., reports that a nephew of Hussein Pasha Khalifa was captured along with Mr. Cuzzi, whom he was accompanying. They offered to liberate Hussein Pasha Khalifa's nephew, an Egyptian, but stated that they must put Mr. Cuzzi to death. He refused to accept his liberty on these conditions, and decided on staying with his friend Cuzzi, and said that his captors would have to put him to death first."

The average strength of the French Marines is 17,589 men, with (of higher officers) eight generals, 15 colonels, 20 lieutenant colonels, and 62 commanders of battalions. The infantry numbers at present four regiments, each of 45 companies, together 180 companies; the artillery, a regiment with 29 batteries. The present organization is of comparatively recent date, 1854, the original marine infantry having been established in 1761.

The 100 ton gun at Gibraltar has not "burst," we are glad to say; but a Palliser shell burst in the tube and scarred it, not so severely, however, but that the file may be able, as it is hoped and believed, to make it all right.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The Three Years' Military Service bill before the French Chamber of Deputies, this week, excited much opposition throughout the country. Fifty-one chambers of commerce have addressed a memorial to Prime Minister Ferry against the bill. The petition urges that the productive forces of France in agriculture, manufactures and commerce will be seriously checked by the time lost through the withdrawal of young men from trade. The petition also points out that this measure will increase the influx of foreigners, who come to France and gain employment to the detriment of Frenchmen. The expectation is general in Parliamentary circles that the bill will be withdrawn and the present law maintained.

The English Royal United Service Institution has this year experienced a great falling off in members and a corresponding reduction in its income.

The Italian War Minister has submitted to the Italian Chamber of Deputies a bill bearing the title, "Modifications of the Law of Army Organization," the object of which is a further strengthening of the forces of Italy, by creating two new regiments of cavalry, raising the total number of squadrons from 132 to 144, that of horses from 16,324 to 17,808 during peace, and from 19,140 to 20,880 in war. In time of peace, the 24 regiments (in 8 brigades) are under the orders of an inspector general of cavalry. The bill also asks for the establishment of another school squadron (for training sub-officers), and finally, so far as the cavalry is concerned, a seventh remount depot. The engineer branch of the Italian Army is to be increased by six companies of sappers.

The Russian army and naval manoeuvres are this year expected to be very interesting. The troops of the guard and of infantry are to manoeuvre on the right coast of the Gulf of Finland, and the fleet on the coast of Transsud.

The English Admiralty propose that all torpedo boats for the future—over the 63 feet long one—shall carry three sets of discharging tubes, two forward, as ordinarily fitted, and one pointing astern. It also appears that the star torpedo is to have its mode of operation changed, and is now to deliver its attack from the side from a 45-foot spar. The previous arrangement, by which the spar was carried forward, was found not to answer on service with the boats at high speed.

A GRATUITY will be issued to the European troops engaged in the recent operations in the Souian. Every officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, and private who was serving at Suakin or Trinkitat between Feb. 19 and March



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The following is a list of the guns now in course of construction for Spain: In England, 14 Armstrongs and 18 Nordenfests; in Germany, 16 Krupps; in France, 39 steel guns, principally of 12 and 10 centimetres; and in the Spanish National Manufactory, 8 of 16 centimetres and two of 20 centimetres. More artillery is being contracted for abroad.

The Turkish Government, according to a Constantinople telegram, has decided to change the present armament of the Turkish ironclads, consisting of muzzle-loading Armstrongs, for breech-loading Krupps of a heavier calibre, and to have a certain number of torpedo boats constructed.

A DESPATCH of June 11 from Suakin says: "The English sergeants in the Egyptian army here have tendered their resignations owing to the cowardice of the Egyptian officers and men during the recent rebel attacks."

The French squadron, consisting of eight men-of-war and two large torpedo boats, arrived at Tangier a few days ago, which produced great consternation among the Moors. The Sultan has forbidden the passage inland of 2,000 rifles which are now detained at the Tangier custom house. The Moors are greatly incensed against the Sheriff of Wanaz,

who is believed to be inciting a rebellion. M. Ordega, the French Minister, accompanied by French naval officers will proceed on his mission. The squadron will await his return.

Mr. John W. Foster, Minister to Spain, declares that the reports that one object of his mission here is to consult with our Government as to the purchase of Cuba are wholly unfounded; that as a matter of fact Spain would not dispose of Cuba at any price, has not had the subject under consideration and is not likely to have it, and that no propositions have been made or entertained by our Government looking to that end.

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#### BIRTHS.

HAWLEY.—At Baltimore, Md., June 9, to the wife of Lieutenant John M. Hawley, U. S. Navy, a son.

#### MARRIED.

ABDOL—RANSON.—At Norwich, Conn., June 5, Lieutenant C. W. Abdon, U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARIA RANSON, daughter of Commodore George M. Ranson, U. S. Navy.

COLE—STIVERS.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 11, Mr. EDWARD COLE to Miss ALMA H. STIVERS, daughter of Chief Engineer George W. Stivers, U. S. Navy.

FOX—BECWITH.—At Washington, D. C., June 10, Lieutenant CHAS. E. FOX, U. S. Navy, to Miss NELLIE BECWITH, daughter of the late General E. G. Beckwith, U. S. Army.

GREGORY—TUNNELLIVE.—At Albany, N. Y., June 16, Captain JAMES D'HAUTVILLE GREGORY, British Army, to CORNELIA DE PAYSTER, daughter of John L. Tunnecliffe, Esq.

#### DIED.

LKE.—At St. Louis, Mo., June 17, JOHN F. LKE, formerly Brew Master and Judge Advocate of the U. S. Army.

MAYNARD.—Suddenly, at Fort Custer, M. T., on the morning of June 9, ANTHONY MAYNARD, a private in Company K, 5th Infantry, of aneurism of abdominal aorta. Friends are requested to communicate with Commanding Officer, Co. K, 5th Infantry.

PLATT.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 17, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel EDWARD R. PLATT, Major and Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Army.

WORTHINGTON.—At Annapolis, Md., June 18, Mr. NICHOLAS BRICK WORTHINGTON, father of Assistant Engineers W. F. Worthington, U. S. Navy.

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